The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL. NEW SERIES, XVI. | CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883. | NO. 19.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

Next fall's State election will be for a state treasurer and auditor general.

The city councils of Danville, Ill., have peppered the saloons in that town by raising the saloon licenses from $400 to $600. There are forty saloons in the city. It will be in order now for the saloon men to cut their glasses down one-third and add a little more water, and they will come out ahead.

A bushel of potatoes must weigh sixty pounds if the bill before the legislature passes.

If some of the fellows who are legislating on the potato would take to raising the article they would not be so far out of place.

Senator Cameron's trip to Europe is intended as a sort of kill-two-birds-with-one-stone arrangement. He expects to improve his health by the trip and thinks his absence will improve the health of the Republican party in the state.

Senator Hill, of Colorado, is going for Secretary Teller, of same state, exposing his rottenness. Teller in turn makes out Hill an egg of a flavor that no longer could be hatched into a chicken. No doubt they are both telling the truth, as Republican leaders not not supposed to fib any when telling on each other.

A meaner thing that Hayes did, than taking the stolen presidency, was in not attending Eliza Pinkston's funeral, a few days ago, she having died in prison.

The London *Times* and Englishmen are more afraid of Irish dynamite than of Irish conventions. There is something positive about dynamite which is not found in talk. The great Thunderer only sneers at gatherings like that of the great Irish convention in Philadelphia, the other day, of which the *Times* remarks thus:

"The Irish convention at Philadelphia began with a clap-trap of folly and malignity and closed after the same fashion. The whole scene, it says, would be painful were it not supremely rediculous. The only practical suggestion made by the convention for injuring Great Britain is the advice to the people of Ireland to buy nothing from England unless they are obliged to. It is a confession of impotence when Irish malice is driven to such a paltry expedient, which, if tried, would only injure its adopters. The lesson of Great Britain is to ignore Irishmen and abandon the hope of bringing them to a better frame of mind by a continuance of unmerited favors."

The case of the County against the late board of Commissioners, was tried last week. The claim was for something like $400, and the finding of the jury was $196. This is all for excessive fees allowed to some of the County officers, found so upon a close sifting out of the law, mostly out of spite on the part of individuals because the Commissioners would not allow them to bleed the county. The little excesses thus allowed were simply in accordance with the practices of all previous boards; there was no charge of dishonesty against the Commissioners or any allegation that they wrongfully appropriated a single cent to their own uses. Some of these fees went to district attorneys, and other officials, and one item was for paying Mr. Tuten $37 for election proclamation published without authority. These parties will likely refund the sums thus drawn and leave very little for the Commissioners to pay. The law is often so muddled in such a case that mistakes are made without wrong intent, and this is true in the case of the late board of Commissioners.

A Harrisburg special of the *Times*, on 2, says, from what Governor Pattison said to-day the inference is drawn that if the Legislature does not pass the apportionment bills at the regular session he will call an extra one for that purpose. "The Constitution ordains that an apportionment be made now," he said. "It is the duty of the Legislature to make one and it is my duty to see that the Legislature performs its duty." Not a member of the either house appears to believe that an apportionment will be made this session. This afternoon the house postponed for the present the resolution reported by the ways and means committee fixing June 6 for the final adjournment. This move means the Democratic leaders of the House are in favor of continuing the session after that date should there be good reason to hope that by so doing a compromise could be reached on the apportionment.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Senate Bill fixing the salaries of county officers in counties containing 40,000 and less than 58,000, passed that body on 3. It provides for the payment of salaries as follows: District attorney, $800; sheriff, $3,000; prothonotary, $2,000; clerk of the orphans' court, $1,500; clerk of quarter sessions, $1,000; register, $1,000; recorder of deeds, $1,500; treasurer, $2,000; county commissioners, $600 each; auditors $100 each; keeper of prison or county jail, $700; directors of the poor, $100 each; jury commissioners, $75. Where the offices of clerk of orphans' court or quarter sessions and recorder of deeds were held by the the same person, such officers shall receive $2,000. Where the offices of recorder of deeds and register of wills are held by the same person, $2,000; where the offices of clerk of orphans' court and clerk of quarter sessions are held by the same person, $1,000. In case the offices of register, recorder and clerk of orphans' court are held by the same person, $2,000. The bill applies to Delaware, McKean, Tioga, Susquehanna, Northumberland, Cumberland, Franklin, Clearfield, Blair, Cambria, Indiana, Clarion, Armstrong, Butler, Washington, Mercer, Venango and Lycoming counties.

The Committee of Conference has failed to arrange matters satisfactorily between the employers and the employed in the vast Pennsylvania and Ohio iron interests. After a fifteen minutes' session on 4 in which the manufacturers and the workmen defied each other to force the issue if they dared, the committee adjourned *sine die*. This means unless the manufacturers withdraw their notice, that on and after June 1 wages are to be reduced, millions of capital will lie idle by the closing of the shops and foundries and that one hundred thousand men will go out on strike to fight over again a battle that is alike disastrous to victor and to vanquished.

The Morning *Patriot* thinks reconciliation does not reconcile, so far as the hostile elements in the republican party are concerned. The stalwart and half-breed factions are as far apart to-day as they were when Garfield fell before the assassin's pistol. The causes of division which originated in 1881 and were intensified in 1882 are still operative with an apparent widening of the breach in the party as the result. The supporters of Garfield will never forgive the fatal opposition to his administration instituted by the stalwart leaders and the latter are resolved that, come weal, come woe, no halfbreed candidate shall be nominated for president or elected if nominated.

SALOONS IN IOWA COMPELLED TO PAY FROM $200 TO $1,600 A YEAR.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 4.—Since the final defeat of the prohibitory amendment in the Supreme Court a wave of high license has swept over Iowa, which bids fair to drown prohibition and furnish an honest solution of the temperance problem. Under the statute the sale of spirituous liquors is absolutely prohibited under strong penalties. The sale of ale, wine and beer is subject to municipal regulation or prohibition, at the option of the community, but when the traffic is permitted it is not confined to these beverages, and the sale of stronger drinks goes on under the cover of the ale, wine and beer cause. Convictions for this violation are difficult to secure, and consequently very rare, and the traffic goes on with impunity. Heretofore licenses throughout the State have been low, ranging from $50 a year in Davenport to $500 in many interior towns. Creston had a $1,600 and Ottumwa $1,000 license, but these were rare exceptions. Since the death of the prohibitory amendment Des Moines has raised the license from $250 to $1,000, Clinton and Burlington from $200 to $600. Davenport from $50 to $200, and the up movement has become general. In Des Moines the saloons have been closed for two days, not on account of the high license, but on account of the arbitrary features of the ordinance, which made the saloon keepers who availed themselves of these privileges ready victims of malicious prosecutors. The City Council met this afternoon and modified these objectionable features, but did not reduce the licenses. About forty salooons will take out licenses, which is a reduction of 26 in number. There has been no general closing of saloons in Iowa, but a very material reduction in number has resulted from the high license wave, and those which are gone can best be spared.

It is believed that the authorities at Moscow have been invested with power to arrest a number of persons who have been acting suspiciously in that city and detain them until the coronation of the Czar has taken place. Much ill-feeling exists in some of the regiments of the army owing to the fact that rewards are being offered to the men to induce them to denounce any of their comrads who are known to be nihilists.

Cincinnati, May 5.—A dispatch from Little Rock says that United States Judge Parker to-day sentenced the following men to be hanged on June 29: Finch (colored), for murdering William Grunkey; Fluolistoe, a Chotaw, for the murder of E. Cochran, and Martin Joseph (colored), who murdered Bud Devens. The crimes were committed in Indian Territory.

The Pittsburg *Post*: The last Congressional Apportionment bill devised by the Republicans is a daisy. It gives the Democrats nine districts, makes two doubtful, and allows seventeen sure to the Republicans. Philadelphia is given six members, or an average of 140,000 population to a district, while the ratio is 154,000. Westmoreland, Green and Fayette are crowded together with a population of over 165,000. Allegheny county is cut up in a manner fearful to behold. Pittsburg, a ready-made district with the requisite population, compact and contiguous in territory, is divided and the South Side wards thrown with Allegheny City, to overcome their Democratic strength. The deficiency in the Pittsburg district is made up by the townships and boroughs between the rivers. The remaining straggling townships of this county are used to unite Butler and Washington in one district. There is no earthly pretext for dividing the city of Pittsburg except that it cannot be relied on to elect such Republicans to Congress as Errett.

DEFEAT OF THE MAHDI.

Cairo, May 3.—A telegram has been received from Colonel Hicks, reporting that on 20th ult., he had an engagement with 5,000 rebels. The battle which lasted half an hour, resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with 500 killed, including the Lieutenant General of El Mahdi, the False Prophet, and many wounded. The Egyptian loss was light. Colonel Hicks praises the gallantry of the Egyptian troops. This victory has cleared the Province of Senhaar of rebels.

ERB INTERVIEWED.

The news of the action of the Pardon Board reached Middleburg on Tuesday and was the general topic of conversation all day. On Wednesday morning we called at the jail and the Sheriff kindly permitted us a private interview with the old man. We asked him if he had heard the news from Harrisburg, to which he responded that he had heard some talk but was slow to believe it. Being armed with a daily newspaper we opened it and read it in German—translating it from the English. He fixed his eyes on a spot on the floor and shook his head as if it were unwelcome news. We asked him what he thought of it. He said it was not what he expected, but, continuing, he said, "what justice could you expect when there was so much false swearing done in a case as there was in mine. You say it is for life. Well, I do not expect to live very long at any rate, but do you think there is any hope for pardon?"

We replied in the affirmative, but could not give him much encouragement in that line.

"Well," he continued, "then the thing is as good as settled. I would rather have it that way than be hung. Those of my friends (which he emphasized) who were so anxious to see me hanged will now not have the pleasure of attending such a pic-nic."

He ask us why he could not just as well stay here in jail as be sent to the penitentiary. We told him that he could work at his trade (shoe making) and earn his living. That there he would cost the county only about seventeen cents a day which would average a little over one-third of a cent a year to every man, woman and child in the county.

"Well," he said, "I have never been to Philadelphia in my life, and I would just as leave not go now, but I hope they will get me a new pair of shoes, and my coat and hat are worn and dusty. My pants look better but they need patching." At this point we chimed in by remarking that his suit would do to go down in and when he got there he would be presented with a brand new suit of the latest cut and striped.

"Do you think the Sheriff will put me in irons to take me down?" he inquired. We told him he could rest assured that the sheriff would take every precaution to prevent his escape, but at the same time would not place him into unnecessary discomfort.

"O, I'm too old a man to run off. I would not attempt to escape even if I were to be hung. They need not be afraid of that."

As we prepared to leave we asked him if he had anything to say to the public when he responded: "Tell them that I realize that justice was not done me," which some may be ready to believe but not in the same sense he meant it.—Middleburg *Post*, 3rd.

BURNING OF THE GRAPHLER,

Fifty Lives Lost

San Francisco, May 3.—The news of the burning of the steamer Graphier was brought from Nonaimo, B. C., by the John McAllister. She was burned four miles off Seymour narrows on Sunday evening. The fire was discovered by the engineer and immediately reported to the captain. One hundred passengers were aboard, paincipally Chinamen, and all were in bed. An immediate search was instituted by the captain, who discovered the fire back of the boiler connections. The engineer started the donkey engine and connected the hose. By this time the passengers were warned and the excitement was intense. The Chinamen behaved like maniacs and were utterly uncontrolable. They seriously impeded the action of the officers. The captain ordered all shot who refused to obey orders. Notwithstanding this the Chinamen rushed backward and forward on the vessel until it was found neccessary to knock some down and to carry them below, and others were put in irons. All the time the fire was gaining, and efforts for its control were unavailing. The captain ordered pilot Franklin to head the steamer for the Vancover shore. As soon as the sands were struck the boats were lowered but in the excitement the Chinamen jumped pell mell into the boats and swamped them. Owing to the intense smoke those who could swim did not know in which direction to strike out, and, surrounded by a mass of struggling Chinamen, they were drowned

Victoria, B. C., May 3.—The steamer was proceeding north with one hundred passengers and a full cargo. It is supposed at least that fifty lives were lost, including Captain J. Jaggers.

EXECUTION OF A MAN WHO HAD KILLED THREE MEN.

Baton Rouge, La., May 5.—Robert Butler was hanged at Columbia yesterday for the murder of George Burns and Abrosh Hunter in August, 1876.

Butler was known as a desperate character. He followed these two men twenty miles to kill them and came upon them while they were camping with their families at night in the woods with their wagons. He silently crawled up within shooting distance under the cover of night and shot them both at their camp fire and then fled. He was captured in Texas and brought to this place where he was tried and sentenced to be hung. In the following month he made his escape from the jail, but was recaptured a few weeks later, heavily ironed and lodged in jail. On the 2d of August Butler escaped a second time and was pursued by a posse of twenty-five men. On morning of the 5th of the same month they came upon him at Monroe and surrounded him. He drew a revolver and shot at one the posse, killing him instantly. He then made his escape. Last March he was again captured and brought to this place. Butler was about thirty-five years old. He was also accused of the murder of a white lady, in 1871, but positively denied it, accusing Bill Johnson, a fugitive from justice, as being the murderer.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

Mrs. Harriet Holmes, an old colored woman of Philadelphia, sixty years old was blind from her birth until about three weeks ago. A physician at the Germantown Hospital prevailed upon her recently to permit of an operation to restore her sight. The operation was performed, a cataract removed, and the patient was then kept in a dark room with her eyes bandaged. At last she was taken to a ward which looked upon the street and the bandage removed. The effect upon the old woman, who for sixty years had groped in utter darkness, is described by the Record:

"The patient started violently, and cried out as if with fear, and for a moment was quite nervous from the effects of the shock. For the first time in her life she looked upon the earth. The first thing she noticed was a little flock of sparrows. In relating her experience to a reporter she said that she thought they were teacups, although, strange to say, a few moments afterward she readily distinguished a watch which was shown her. It is supposed that this recognition was owing to the fact that she heard its ticking and at once associated the to two gether.

"It seemed kinder queer," she said to the reporter, "but I knowed things putty quick." It appears that she was soon able to distinguish those objects which she had been accustomed to handle, such as a chair, a door or a table. She said that everything seemed pretty, although at first all the objects appeared to her bright and shining like gold, she soon became accustomed to colors and can now distinguish them very well. For a long time distant objects, appeared so near that she could touch them. She begins to distinguish distances, if not too great. Owing to her first impression of distance she was for some time afraid to walk with her eyes open, the ground or floor appearing a "fur way off," in strange contrast with her impression of distant objects. The popular impression that a person born blind who if restored to sight imagines that men and women are walking on their heads, and trees look like elephants, was not verified in her case, although she now even makes mistakes quite as ludicrous, as in the mistakes of the birds for tea cups.

The blaze from a lamp excited the most lively surprise in her mind. She had no idea what it was, and when it was brought near her wanted to pick it up. When night approached upon the day when she first used her eyes she was in fright, fearing that she was losing the sight which she had so wonderfully found after sixty years of darkness.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, In the wisdom and goodness of an all wise Providence he has seen fit to take from our midst our well beloved sister, Mrs. Kate Dale, who has been a faithful, earnest and efficient worker in the E. L. S. School.

Resolved, That while we deeply lament her loss, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him that doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of the Boalsburg E. L. Sunday School be extended to the bereaved husband and children, and that the school be draped in morning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to two of the county papers for publication, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

MRS. I. J. CONDO,
MRS. C. SWEENEY,
MRS. A. HESS,
Committee

Victoria, B. C., May 6.—Later news as to the burning of the steamer Grappler increases the extent of the calamity. At least seventy lives were lost. Only two bodies have been recovered. The survivors give harrowing accounts of the disaster.

——Auction at Brockerhoff's store, every Saturday afternoon and evening, until goods are all sold, as will be seen from our supplement. All put up will be knocked off, hence a rare opportunity is offered for bargains, which no one should miss.

A special from Hermosillo, Mexico, says:—An engagement took place at Suequech Canyon, 163 miles southeast of here, between the Apaches and the federal troops, resulting in the defeat of the Indians, who sustained a loss of twelve killed and many wounded. Three of the troops were killed and five wounded.

London, May 5.—A dispatch has been received from Tabeeze, Persia, saying that city has been visited by an earthquake which destroyed a great many houses and caused the death of many persons.

A dispatch has been received from Tabreez, Persia, reporting that that city has been visited by an earthquake, which destroyed many houses and caused the death of a large number of persons.

Deadwood, May 6.—Two feet of snow have fallen here since the 1st inst. All the roads are blocked.

——When the Irishmen's great convention adjourned in Philadelphia the other day, they all felt so good over the success of the affair, that all agreed to strike for the Philad. Branch and get new suits, in order to show John Bull that some things can be done as well as others. On English oppression and cheap clothing at Lewins', there is no diversity of sentiment among true Irishmen.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

—The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Centre County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the under signed Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1883, as follows, to wit:

	Class.	Tax.
Aaronsburg. Business.		
M M Musser, Merchant	13	10 75
Philip Bros. do	13	10 75
Feidler & Runkle do	13	10 75
Thos. Yearick, Druggist	14	7 75
Bellefonte.		
V J Bauer & Co, Grocer	13	10 75
Jos. Cedars, Confectioner	14	7 75
D M Wagner, Merchant	11	15 75
Tyrus Strickland, Grocer	14	7 75
E Brown, Jr. & Co, do	13	10 75
Bunnel & Akens, Musical Inst	14	7 75
James O'Brain, Pools		40 75
M. Levi & Co, Clothing	12	13 25
Goldsmith Bros., Merchants	8	30 75
S & A Loeb, Merchants	9	25 75
Joseph Bros, do	9	25 75
John Brachbill, Furniture	13	10 75
Harper Bros, Merchants	10	20 75
George Blackford, Tobacco	14	7 75
John Meese, Grocer	14	7 75
S Lewins & Co, Clothing	13	10 75
J H Sands, Confectioner	14	7 75
John Harris, Drugs	14	7 75
John Harris, Patent Medicine	2	30 75
Lyon & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
G W Downing, Billiards		50 75
C U Hoffer & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
H Y Stitzer, Stationery	14	7 75
E. Graham & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
F P Blair, Jewelry	14	7 75
John D Sourbeck, Confectioner	14	7 75
Doll & Mingle, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
James Harris & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
J. Zeller & Son, Drugs	13	10 75
do Patent Medicine	2	30 75
Montgomery & Co, Mer. Tailors	14	7 75
H K Hicks, Hardware	9	25 75
H C Weaver, Tobacco	14	7 75
J C Miller & Co, Stationery	14	7 75
George E. Lewis, Grocer	12	13 25
Valentines Stores, Lim., Mer	6	50 75
Wilson, McFarlain & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
W H Wilkinson, Sample Agent	13	10 75
F C Richards, Jewelry	14	7 75
F P Keichline, Tobacco	14	7 75
do Pool Table		30 75
A J Crouse, Tobacco	14	7 75
W R Teller, Pools		40 75
F P Green, Druggist	13	10 75
do Patent Medicines	2	30 75
Sechler & Co, Grocer	11	15 75
B F Barnes, Pool Table		30 75
Gordon & Landis, Implements	14	7 75
Berwin, White & Co, Coal	13	10 75
L Brown, Grain and Coal	11	15 75
Spangler & Co, Furniture	14	7 75
Harry Teats & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
John Anderson, Bottler		50 75
Alexander & Co, Coal and Grain	11	15 75
C Smith Confectioner	14	7 75
W T Twitmeyer, Stoves	14	7 75
J Powers & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
D Garman & Son, Dry Goods	14	7 75
Isaac Guggenheimer, Clothing	11	15 78
Mrs. L Hass, Brewer	8	25 75
Singer M'f'g Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
C G McMillen, Pool Table		30 75
M A Kirk, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicine	4	5 75
Fred Beezer, Distiller	8	25 75
Wm. Brown, Bottler		50 75
Benore.		
J I Thompson & Co. Merchants	12	13 25
J B Mattern, Merchant	12	13 25
J B Mattern, do	14	7 75
Blanchard.		
J A Quigley, Merchant	13	10 75
H W Hover, do	13	10 75
J. I Kunes do	13	10 75
A E Graham, Pool Table		30 75
Boalsburg.		
Thos. F Riley, Grocer	14	7 75
S H Stover, Merchant	14	7 75
G B Jack, do	14	7 75
J N Dinges, Dry Goods and Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
Centre Hall.		
Clevan Dinges, Merchant	12	13 25
Wm. Molf & Son do	12	13 25
J D Murray, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
J O Deininger, Hardware	14	7 75
W A Boal, Agent Merchant	14	7 75
Centre Hill.		
H J Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
M Strohm, do	13	10 75
Coburn.		
Samuel Grenninger, Merchant	14	7 75
P H Stover, Grain and Coal	12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do	8	25 75
Geo. Stover, Distiller	10	10 75
E F Vonada, Grocer	14	7 75
Fleming.		
A J & T E Griest, Merchants	11	15 75
do do Drugs		5 75
B F Leathers, Merchant	12	13 25
Union Co-operative Association, Limited, Merchants	14	7 75
J L Sommerville, Drugs	14	7 75
Fowler.		
S S Miles, Merchant	14	7 75
Guyer.		
C W Keith, Merchant	14	7 75
Houserville.		
L M Houser & Co, Merchants	14	7 75
Howard.		
B Lauth, Merchant	9	25 75
Lucas & Bro., Mer. and Coal Dealer	11	15 75
H A Moore, Drugs	14	5 75
do Patent Medicines	4	7 75
N L Shenck, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Kline do	14	7 75
Robert Cook do	14	7 75
John W Cook do	14	7 75
J B Antes do	14	7 75
B Weber & Co, Mer. and coal dealers	11	15 75
Anson Schenck, Hardware	14	7 75
Hublersburg.		
Henry Brown, Merchant	13	10 75
S H Goodhart, do	13	10 75
Julian Furnace.		
J C Hoover, Merchant	14	7 75
D Irvin, do	14	7 75
Phoenix Planing Mill Co, Mer	14	7 75
J Parsons, Grocer	14	7 75
Lemont.		
J B Wasson, Merchant	14	7 75
Wm. Thompson, Jr., & Co, Mer	12	13 25
D F Taylor, Drugs	14	5 75
do Patent Medicines	4	7 75
Linden Hall.		
D Hess, Merchant	13	10 75
Loveville.		
Rhodes & Smith, Merchants	13	10 75
Madisonburg.		
A Ocker, Merchant	13	10 75
Martha Furnace.		
J I Thompson, Merchant	14	7 75
J F Williams do	14	7 75
Milesburg.		
A T Boggs, Grocer	14	7 75
W B Miles & Son, Merchants	13	10 75
C H Else & Bro, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
A W Bishel & Co, Merchants	14	7 75
John Hibler, Merchant	14	7 75
E H Carr, Coal dealer	14	7 75
M'Coy & Linn, Merchants	11	15 75
Wm. Lucas do	14	7 75
A C Iddings & Co, Limited, Mer	12	13 25
Mrs. S Lucas & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
Howe Mfg Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
Millheim.		
H H Tomlinson, Merchant	12	13 25
Jacob Elsenhuth, Drugs and Grocer	14	7 75
J W Snook, Merchant	13	10 75
Musser & Smith, Hardware	13	10 75
Jerome Spelgelmeyer, Merchant	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son do	14	7 75
J W Stam, Merchant	14	7 75
J A Peasy, Pools & Billiards		40 75
Moshannon.		
A M McClain, Merchant	14	7 75
Nittany.		
Mrs. M E Holmes, Merchant	13	10 75
Penn Hall.		
J B Fisher, Merchant	12	13 25
Philipsburg.		
Matley & Shelow, Tobacco & Con	14	7 75
C Munson & Son, Merchants	8	20 75
Kessler & Huffinger, do	8	30 75
W D A Naugel, Jewelry	14	7 75
J F Barber, Hardware	13	10 75
W H McCausland, Jewelry	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, Merchants	6	50 75
R F Mull, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicine	3	10 75
E M McKinney, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	2	30 75
G Parker, (Ex) Stationery	14	7 75
W F Burchfield, Grocer	14	7 75
A W Harper, do	14	7 75
E M Tonner, Furniture	14	7 75
L J & K Switzer, Stationery	13	10 75
J Lytle & Co, Grocers	12	13 25
S Sprankle & Son, Merchants	13	10 75
Crissman & Nice, Drugs	14	7 75
do do Patent Medicines	3	10 75
F Meyers, Clothing	13	10 75
W N Ake, Grocer and Confectionery	14	7 75
J Russ, Green Grocer	14	7 75
Stronse & Lehman, Mer	10	20 75
G W Howarth, Confectioner	14	7 75
E F & W A Blowers & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
W H Berland, Tobacco & Confr	14	7 75
Silas Reese, Grocer	12	13 25
R Arisman, do	14	7 75
John Peightal, Furniture	14	7 75
A A Ryan, Grocer	14	7 75
J Sankey, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
B B Kreamer, Pool and Billiards		50 75
G Lyon & Co, Merchants	8	40 75
M E George, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
C G Herlinger, Clothing	11	15 75
J M Hall & Co, Hardware	10	25 75
H O Hoffer, Pools and Billiards		50 75
do Tobacco	14	7 75
Alfred Jones, Hardware	11	15 75
J N Kreamer, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
Stewart & Johnson, Furniture & Grocer	11	15 25
Stevens, Brinton & Co, Merchants	11	15 25
Williamsport Oil Co, Wholesale	12	13 25
A R Feistel, Jeweler	14	7 75
D S Smith & Co, Grocer	14	7 75
John Nuttall & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
E A Davis & Son, Jewelry	14	7 75
J H Boring, Mus. Instruments	14	7 75
Pine Glen.		
G R Boak, Merchant	13	10 75
Pine Grove Mills.		
J C Sample & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
Wm. D Snyder, do	13	10 75
D M Weaver, Grocer	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap.		
W H Noll, Jr., & Bro. Merchants	14	7 75
R P Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
J F Mann, do	14	7 75
H Eckenroth (estate) Merchant	14	7 75
G Haag, Distiller	8	25 75
Port Matilda.		
Chaney & Thompson, Merchants	13	10 75
S S Miles & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
A W Reese, do	13	10 75
Potters Mills.		
Thompson & Smith, Merchants	14	7 75
S Strong, Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg.		
Gramley Bros., Merchants	13	10 75
J R Brumgart, do	13	10 75
Rock Springs.		
A G Ewing, Merchant	13	10 75
J C Gohcen, do	14	7 75
do do	13	10 75
Roland.		
Curtin & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
Sandy Ridge.		
W R Miller, Merchant	9	25 75
W J Jackson, do	10	20 75
Snow Shoe.		
G R Boak & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
Sommerville & Co, do	11	15 75
J S Ewing, Drugs	14	7 75
do Patent Medicines	4	5 75
W H Wood, Jewelry	14	7 75
Herbert Williams, Grocer	14	7 75
Samuel Boyer, Confectionery	14	7 75
Joseph Thompson, Grocer	14	7 75
Wm. Graur & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
do do Pat. Medicines	4	5 75
Spring Mills.		
G R Speigelmeyer & Co, Merch'ts	13	10 75
Whitmer & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
G A Runk, Grain & Coal	13	10 75
J D Long, Merchant, Grain & Coal	12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do do	11	15 75
John A Grenoble, Hardware	14	7 75
State College.		
J & J Stewart, Merchants	12	13 25
Stormstown.		
R J P Gray, Merchant	11	15 75
J H Griffin, Grocer	14	7 75
Juniata Mining Co, Limited, Mer	13	10 75
Tusseyville.		
S M Swartz, Merchant	13	10 75
Walker.		
Mrs. S E Miller, Merchant	14	7 75
H Yearick & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
Wolf's Store.		
J S Emerick, Merchant	14	7 75
Woodward.		
Wolf & Hosterman, Merchants	13	10 75
N W Eby & Co, Distillers	8	25 75
Zion.		
D Solt, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Dorman, Merchant	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above Appraisement that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

TAVERN LICENSES.

John Ramsdale, Philipsburg	5	50 75
James Passmore do	5	50 75
S B Row do	5	50 75
John A McOmber do	5	50 75
Bernard Coyle do	5	50 75
John Sheham do	5	50 75
C A Faulkner, Philipsburg (wholesale)	12	30 75
F H Lehman, Bellefonte	5	50 75
W R Teller do	5	50 75
Daniel Garman do	5	50 75
C G McMillen do	5	50 75
E Brown do	5	50 75
Howard & M'Gowan do	5	50 75
John Odenkirk, Potter twp	5	50 75
Samuel T Frain, Millheim	5	50 75
Henry Robb, Walker twp	5	50 75
D J Moyer, Centre Hall	5	50 75
D H Ruhl, Potter twp	5	50 75
George Miller, Spring Mills	5	50 75
John H Bibby, do do	5	50 75
Joseph Kleckner, Coburn	5	50 75
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush twp	5	50 75
E A Nolan, Snowshoe	5	50 75
Harvey Witherite, do	5	50 75
John G Uzzel do	5	50 75
John J Delaney do	5	50 75
T F Moyer, Madisonburg	5	50 75
H G Shafer, Aaronsburg	5	50 75
A Kohlbrecker, Milesburg	5	50 75
Gotlieb Haag, Spring twp	5	50 75
Jas A Livingstone, Ferguson twp	5	50 75
Jonas Stetler, Worth twp	5	50 75
W S Musser, Millheim	5	50 75
Jacob Cook, Howard	5	50 75
SALOON LICENSE.		
Fred R Rollins, Bellefonte	5	20 75
EATING HOUSES.		
John Anderson, Bellefonte		20 75
Fred Smith do		20 75
Samuel Boyer, Snowshoe		20 75
Martin Haley do		20 75

I hereby certify that the above list of Taverns, Saloons and Wholesale Licenses of Centre County is correct. L. B. FRANK,
4may10 Appraiser.

Economies of the Kitchen.

RHUBARB TO SERVE WITH BLANC-MANGE OR RICE.—Wash the rhubarb, wipe it dry, cut it in pieces about two inches long, put it into a pie-dish with the rind of a lemon cut very thin, a piece of bruised ginger, and loaf sugar in the proportion of ¼ lb loaf sugar to 1 lb rhubarb; bake till tender, take out the ginger, serve cold.

BROILED MACKEREL. — Open the fish down the back, cut it thus in half, wash and wipe it quite dry; rub the bars of a gridiron with a greased paper, lay on the mackerel, grill until brown on one side, then turn to the other. A moderate-sized fish will take ubout ten minutes to cook. Parsley and butter, or fennel sauce, may be served with the mackerel.

TAPIOCA FOR DESSERT.—An easily prepared dessert is made of tapioca; it hardly seems appropriate to call so dainty a dish a pudding. Soak a cupful of tapioca for an hour in cold water, then boil, adding warm water enough to allow it to expand; when tender sweeten it and take from the fire; add an orange cut in small bits for flavoring. Serve with cream.

OX-CHEEK PIE.—Take the meat cut from the head previously to making the soup, shape it in neat pieces; mix a saucer of flour seasoned with salt and pepper, dip each piece of meat into the mixture and fill a pie-dish with it; pour in a little water; cover with suet crust made in the proportion of half pound of suet, finely chopped, to one pound of flour; bake for two hours.

LEMON JELLY. — Lemon jelly, to spread on top of sago or custard pudding, is made by grating the rind of two lemons and squeezing out the juice; add a heaping cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter. Stir these together, and then add three eggs beaten very light; set the basin or little pail in which you have this in another of boiling water; stir it constantly until it thickens. When it is cold it is ready for use.

CANDIED HOREHOUND.—Boil horehound in water until the juice is all extracted. Take your sugar and boil up to a feather; then add the horehound juice to the sirup; boil up till again the same height; stir with a spoon against the sides of the sugar-pan. When it degins to grow thick pour out in a paper case dusted with fine sugar and cut in squares. The horehound may be dried, and then put in the sugar, finely powdered and sifted.

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES.—Two cupfuls cold boiled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls Royal baking powder, one egg, little more than one-half pint of milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt and powder; add rice free from from lumps, diluted with beaten egg and milk; mix into smooth batter. Have griddle well heated, make cakes large, bake nicely brown, serve with maple sirup.

SPONGE DROPS.—Sponge drops are nice to mix with other cake in the basket. Beat four eggs to a stiff froth; then stir in one heaping cup of sugar and one cup and a third of flour. One teaspoonful of baking-powder should be thoroughly mixed with the flour. Flavor with lemon and drop from dessert spoon on buttered paper spread on tin plates. The oven should be hot, and the cakes will bake in a few minutes. They require watching, as they are very likely to brown too much.

SPANISH SHORT-CAKE.—Take three eggs, half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, a little cinnamon, two cups of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder; stir the flour in, do not knead it; the eggs, butter and sugar should be beaten together till very light. Bake in a shallow tin; when it is done spread a thin frosting over the top; make this of the white of one egg, a little pulverized sugar and a teaspoonful of cinnamon; set in the oven to brown.

VEAL CHOPS WITH TOAMTO SAUCE —Trim and flatten the chops, dip in raw egg, then in cracker dust, and fry rather slowly in lard or dripping; open a can of tomatoes, drain off the liquor, put in a saucepan with a sliced onion, stew for ten minutes, strain out the onion, return the juice to the fire, thicken with a great spoonful of butter worked up in a teaspoonfull of cornstarch, pepper and salt, boil up sharply, and, when you have laid the chops upon a dish, pour the sauce over them.

MAIZENA BLANC-MANGE.—Mix four tablespoonfuls of maizena to a paste with cold milk, boil in the remainder of a quart of milk the thin rind of a lemon and 4 oz. loaf sugar; let this stand beside the fire till the flavor of the peel is well extracted, then strain and mix with maizena; boil ten minutes stirring well all the time, pour into a mold wet with cold water, stand till thoroughly cold, turn out by moving with the fingers just round the edge and shake out; it may be served plain, or with stewed rhubarb or raspberry jam.

PUDDING.—For a delicate and very nice dessert make a pudding thus: Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold milk; let it come to a boil gradually. When hot but not boiling add the yelk of three well beaten eggs; stir constantly; sweeten to your taste; or, if you wish a definite direction, put in a quarter of a pound of sugar. This is the right amount for most people. When this is cold stir in it a pint of whipped cream; flavor with lemon or vanilla, and, the last thing, stir in the whites of the three eggs; have them beaten quite stiff. Serve this cool, with cake or with fruit.

Making Bread.

It is a trite expression that poor bread-makers are oftener the cause of poor bread than the poorness of the flour. Of course we allude to bread made in families. A lady who has a reputation as a bread-maker par excellence, furnishes us the following, which we publish for the benefit of millers and those of their customers who complain of poor flour:

One two-cent cake of compressed yeast will raise flour enough for four medium-sized loaves of bread. Crumble the yeast into a bowl, being very careful not to handle it too much; sprinkle on it two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and pour over it a pint of lukewarm water. In the course of ten minutes the yeast will have risen to the top. Then stir it until it is all dissolved. Make a hole in the centre of the flour, and pour in the yeast. Stir it with the flour until it is a thick batter. Sprinkle salt around the edges where the flour is heaped up, taking care to keep the salt away from the sponge, as it is apt to give it a slightly bitter taste. Set the pan in a warm place. The most important thing is to keep it free from draughts. A draught of cold air from an open door or window has spoiled many a batch of bread.

If the temperature of the kitchen is warm and even, say 70° F., the bread will be nicer if it is raised away from the fire; otherwise, it should be kept moderately warm. In an hour the sponge will be light and feathery. Knead the bread with slightly warm water. Never use entirely cold water, but always have it warmer in winter than in summer. Good kneading is essential to good bread. If the dough is kept in the right temperature, free from draughts, it will have raised again in from two and a half to three hours. Then it can be moulded into loaves, when it should be again well kneaded, so as to get all the air out of it, and put it into the pans. After standing for another hour it will be ready for the oven. From forty minutes to an hour will bake it, according to the size of the loaves and the heat of the oven. The best way is to have the oven sufficiently hot to brown the loaves when they have been in twenty minutes. Then cool the oven somewhat, and let them finish baking slowly.

For the Young.

Black and White Prayers.

A little black girl, eight years old, was setting the table, when a boy in the room said to her:

"Mollie, do you pray?" The suddenness of the question confused her a little, but she answered:

"Yes, every night."

"Do you think God hears you?" the boy asked. And she answered promptly: "I know He does."

"But do you think," said he, trying to puzzle her, "that He hears your prayers as readily as those of white children?"

For full three minutes the child kept on with her work; then she slowly said:

"Master George, I pray into God's ear, and not His eyes. My voice is just like any other little girl's, and, if I say what I ought to say, God does not stop to look at my skin."

Welcome.

"Papa will soon be here," said mamma to her two-year-old boy. "What can Gregory do to welcome him?"

And the mother glanced at the child's playthings, which lay scattered in wild confusion on the carpet.

"Make the room neat," replied the brigh tlittle one, understanding the look, and at once beginning to gather his toys into a basket.

"What more can we do to welcome papa?" asked mamma, when nothing was wanting to the neatness of the room.

"*Be happy when he comes!*" cried the dear little fellow, jumping up and down with eagerness; as he watched at the window for his father's coming.

It is not a little curious that when a young man is bent on seeing the world, he labors under the hallucination that he can see it better after dark than during the daytime!

Sanitary.

SULPHUR AS A DISINFECTANT.—M. d'Abadie recently read a paper before the Paris Academy of Medicine on "Marsh Fevers," in the course of which he made a strong plea for the proprietors of this rather neglected disinfectant. He cited many illustrations in favor of his argument; among others that in the dangerous regions of African river mouths immunity from such fever is often secured by sulphur fumigations on the naked body. Also that the Sicilian workers in low ground sulphur mines suffer much less than the rest of the surrounding population from intermittent fevers. M. Fouque has shown that Zephyria (on the volcanic island of Milo or Melos, the most westerly of the Cyclades), which had a population of 40,000 when it was the centre of sulphur-mining operations, became nearly depopulated by marsh fever when the sulphur-mining was moved farther east, and the emanations prevented by a mountain from reaching the town. A simple way to use this article is to drop a quantity of flowers of sulphur on a red hot stove.

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.—Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The brute creation resents all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and, when he has devoured it, he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pigs squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their nightly slumbers. Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world, nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on, the stomach begins to get empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless, two will waken it; and if it is hushed again to repose, the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotics may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug, it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Nothing can make a babe sleep upon an empty stomach. We use the oft quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because this slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. The sleep which comes to adults long hours after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion. To sleep well, blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well, this blood is needed at the stomach and nearer the fountains of life. It is a fact, established beyond the possibility of contradiction, that sleep aids this digestion, and that the process of digestion, is conducive of refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows the well ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this inter-dependence.

When Armies Fought Hand to Hand.

In the days of hand-to-hand fighting, when missile weapons were employed b a comparatively small portion of the compatants, the vanquished were generally almost annihilated and the victors suffered enormously. At Cannae 40,000 Romans out of 80,000 were killed. At Hartings the Normans, though the victors, lost 10,000 out of 60,000, and at Crecy 30,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000, were it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded. When the flint-lock reigned the average of the proportion of the killed and wounded in ten battles, beginning with Zorndorf in 1758 and ending with Waterloo, was from one-fourth to one-fifth of the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorndorf, where 32,916 men out of 82,000 were killed or wounded. It was also very heavy at Eylau, being 55,000 casualties out of 160,000 men. In the campaign in Italy in 1859 rifles were used on both sides, and we find that the proportion of casualties to combatants was at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 when both sides where armed with breech-loading rifles, the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Spicheren Mars-le-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan was one-ninth, the heaviest loss being at Marsle-Tour, where it was one-sixth, and the smallest at Sedan, where it was one-twelfth.

Educational.

Work Required at Different Colleges.

At Smith the two lower classes have from thirteen to sixteen hours recitations weekly; the upper classes from twelve to sixteen, and the juniors are supposed to do most work. Wellesley insist on sixteen hours in the first two years, moderating to fifteen for the latter years. The average, to be exact, is fourteen and one-third hours weekly. Specials are allowed not less than ten nor more than seventeen hours. Vassar prescribes for all students fifteen "periods" of forty minutes each, weekly, with a sprinkling of elocution and English, additional. The limits for ambition and weariness are twenty and ten periods. Two periods are allowed for preparation of each recitation. In Vassar and Wellesley, all classes are considered about equally hard workers.

Among other colleges, Cornell leads the way with an average of eighteen hours required, the juniors indulging in the largest, the seniors in the least number, while freshmen, on fifteen hours, are the hardest workers. At Yale sixteen hours is the lower class average, which, curiously enough, increases to seventeen for upper classmen; University of Pennsylvania men work least as a freshmen on eighteen hours, and hardest as sophomores on seventeen; the number drops to sixteen in the third year, and finally rises to seventeen again. In the Arts course the scientists average, by dint of "lab." work and electives, the startling number of twenty-two hours, most in junior and senior years. Amherst follows with an average of sixteen hours, which, under the influence of upper-year electives, swings from fifteen to twenty. Seniors do most and best work. At Brown, too, seniors do most work on sixteen hours, which is the same with all clases except juniors, they having seventeen. Bowdoin pronounces the fresh her hardest workers. Sixteen hours, with an hour of rhetorical work, are required through the course. Harvard's elective system makes it difficult to give any average. In the first year fifteen hours are prescribed. Sophs have two hours weekly in rhetoric, and six themes a year; juniors have six themes and four forensics; seniors four forensics. In these three years electives range from eight to twelve hours. Four full courses or their equivalent in full and half courses, are required. Most full courses take three hours, some two; most half courses take one. The number of hours is not restricted. In the upper years, there is thought to be more earnestness, otherwise the work done is about the same for all years. At Princeton the average is fifteen hours, and the freshmen take a larger number. Freshmen and juniors do most work and sophomores the least. —*Atheum.*

"May I Kiss That Baby?"

To a soldier, far away from home, there is no more touching sight than that of a baby in its mother's arms. While on their way to Gettysburg, our troops were marching by night through a village, over whose gateways hung lighted lanterns, while young girls shed tears as they watched the brothers of of other women march on to possible death. A scene of the march is thus described by the author of "Bullet and Shell:"

Stopping for a moment at the gate of a dwelling, I noticed a young mother leaning over it with a chubby child in her arms. Above the woman's head swung a couple of stable-lanterns, their light falling full upon her face. The child was crowing with delight at the strange pagent, as it watched the armed host pass on. "I beg your pardon, ma'am," said Jim Manners, one of my men, as he dropped the butt of his musket on the ground, and peered wistfully into the faces of the mother and her child.

"I beg pardon, but may I kiss that baby of yours? I've got one just like him at home; at least he was when I last saw him, two years ago."

The mother, a sympathetic tear rolling down her blooming cheek, silently held out the child. Jim pressed his unshaven face to its innocent, smiling lips for a moment, and then walked on, saying—

"God bless you, ma'am, for that!"

Poor Jim Manners! He never saw his boy again in life. A bullet laid him low the next day, as we made our first charge.

A Tea Drunkard.

The term "tea-drunkard" is known throughout Russia, and implies, not the abuse of *robur* or any spirit distilled from the herb, but that the cup which cheers intoxicates also, if zealously adhered to. Strong tea is well known to be a powerful though fleeting excitant of the nervous system; and if the reader likes to make the experiment let him drink a dozen or fiteen cups of tea in the Russian style, that is, without cream or sugar, but flavored with a drop of lemon juice, in the space of a couple of hours, and he may arrive at the conclusion that there is something rational about such an epithet as tea-drunkard after all.

Demorest.

The following clips from *Demorest* are interesting, as are all matters found in the columns of this valuable magazine:

The False Prophet.

A fierce religious excitement has taken possession of some of the wild tribes in Southern Egypt. They are led by a person named Mahdi, formerly a boat-builder in Dongola. He has already conquered a considerable part of Central Africa, and has, so far, baffled all the Egyptian armies sent against him. The false prophet professes to be a good Mohammedan, but he has improved on Mohammed's matrimonial theories by taking unto himself four hundred wives instead of the four which the Arabian impostor thought sufficient. He is said to have already over fifty children. This African Brigham Young must be a very clever fellow, for he can gather great armies and wage successful wars with very badly equipped troops. Some day he may meet an English army, and that will probably be the end of him; but, at present, he is the most powerful of African potentates, and is supreme in a country as large as half the continent of Europe.

The Great Bridge.

The East River Suspension Bridge connecting New York with Brooklyn will soon be opened to the public. It is one of the great engineering works of the modern world, and in some respects surpasses anything of the kind in all history. It has been fourteen years in building, and will cost when completed fully eighteen millions of dollars. No doubt much of the money spent has been wasted, and it is open to doubt whether it will ever be worth to the two cities what it has cost. In time, no doubt, Brooklyn will be annexed to New York; indeed, both cities are now substantially one, for there would be no Brooklyn were it not for the vast business of those who control the commerce centered on Manhattan Island. When united, the metropolis will take rank as the third city in the world in population, and the second in commercial importance. The great bridge will always be an object of interest to the traveler from abroad.

Bartholdi's Statue.

It is clear that Americans are not dominated by sentiment. A syndicate of French capitalists have offered to place a gigantic statue at the entrance to the New York harbor which would be one of the wonders of the world. All they have asked in return is that a pedestal should be provided costing about a quarter of a million of dollars. This matter has been before the public for several years; the statue is finished, but not more than one-third of the money for the foundation has been subscribed. Yet our descendants will regard this great statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" as a modern analogue of the famous colossus of Rhodes, which was considered as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Can it be that our people have a silent misgiving as to whether the liberties we enjoy here are of a kind to be imitated by the rest of the world.?

M. de Lesseps the Great.

If the constructor of the Suez Canal lives fifteen years longer he will figure in history as the great canal digger of the modern world. He is at present engaged in studying the plans for a canal across the Isthmus of Malacca, a work which, if carried out, will abridge by four days the voyage of vessels plying between Europe and the East *via* the Suez Canal. Some time since he was revising a scheme for cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece; then again he has been actually employed to begin the engineering works which look to the flooding of a large portion of the desert of Sahara with the waters of the Mediterranean, the object being to create a great inland sea in Northern Africa, and thus rescue vast stretches of territory from sterility. At the same time M. de Lesseps is hard at work on the Isthmus of Panama to join the waters of the Pacific with those of the Gulf of Mexico. A wonderful man is this great French engineer.

Ostrich Farming.

A tract of six hundred and forty acres of land has been secured at Anaheim, Cal., for the purpose of breeding ostriches. These ungainly birds are valuable for the feathers they produce, and it is supposed that this new industry will be a very profitable one. Some twenty ostriches have been brought from Southern Africa, and have so far taken kindly to "the glorious climate of California." The females have commenced laying eggs. These last are formidable in size, for they measure four inches and a half in lateral diameter, and seven inches in longitudinal diameter. They weigh three and a half pounds. A new egg is laid every alternate day, till ninety eggs are collected. It is believed that in time these birds will be quite common in a wild state in southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas. Ostrich hunting is said to be capital sport, but the great value of the animal exists in its feathers, which furnish plumes for female headgear.

The Engineer at a Concert.

"I was loafing around the streets last night," said Jim Nelson, one of the oldest locomotive engineers running into New Orleans, "and as I had nothing to do, I dropped into a concert and heard a slick-looking Frenchman play a piano in a way that made me feel all over in spots. As soon as he sat down on the stool I knew by the way he handled himself that he understood the machine he was running. He tapped the keys away up one end, just as if they were gauges, and wanted to see if he had water enough. Then he looked up, as if he wanted to know how much steam he was carrying, and the next moment he pulled open the throttle and sailed out on the main line, as if he was a half an hour late.

"You could hear her thunder over culverts and bridges, and getting faster and faster, until the fellow rocked about in his seat like a cradle. Somehow I thought it was old '36' pulling a passenger and getting out of the way of a 'special.' The fellow worked the keys on the middle division like lightning, and then he flew along the north end of the line until the drivers went around like a buzz saw, and I got excited. About the time I was fixing to tell him to cut her off a little, he kicked the dampers under the machine wide open, pulled the throttle away back in the tender, and Jerusalem jumpers! how he did run. I couldn't stand it any longer, and yelled to him that she was 'pounding' on the left side, and if he wasn't careful, he'd drop his ash pan.

"But he didn't hear. No one heard me. Everything was flying and whizzing. Telegraph poles on the side of the track looked like a row of cornstalks, the trees appeared to be a mud bank, and all the time the exhaust of the old machine sounded like the hum of a bumble bee. I tried to yell out, but my tongue wouldn't move. He went around curves like a bullet, slipped an eccentric, blew out his soft plug, went down grades fifty feet to the mile, and not a confounded brake set. She went by the meeting point at a mile and a half a minute, and calling for more steam. My hair stood up like a cat's tail, because I knew the game was up.

"Sure enough, dead ahead of us was the headlight of the 'special.' In a daze I heard the crash as they struck, and I saw cars shivered into atoms, people mashed and mangled and bleeding, and gasping for water. I heard another crash as the French professor struck the deep keys away down on the lower end of the southern division, and then I came to my senses. There he was at a dead standstill, with the door of the fire-box of the machine open, wiping the perspiration off his face, and bowing at the people before him. If I live to be hundred years old, I'll never forget the ride that Frenchman gave me on a piano."

Naples.

Naples has half a million inhabitants, such as they are. Naples is quite the proper place to visit, on account of Mt. Vesuvius and the view of the bay. You will be gladder to get out of it, though, than any place you were ever in in your life, not even excepting the station house. I do not see how an American can live in comfort in any Italian city, owing to the notions of cleanliness and decency that are peculiar to the country. But Naples is the worst. Squalid children make the streets hideous from daylight to midnight. The houses seemed to be turned inside out, back foremost, and all domestic and toilet operations to be performed upon the streets.

The lower classes are no more than half civilized. They repudiate and reject utterly commonly accepted notions of delicacy. They are as primitive in many of their ways as if they had lived in the time of Moses. One of our party saw a woman spinning with a distaff precisely as women did in the days of Homer. The lower stories of the houses often have no windows towards the street. A door furnishes the light and air. Inside of one such room a whole family are supposed to find their dwelling place. In brief, they live like rats in a hole. When it is necessary to cook, they set up a sort of little furnace, right out in the street, and broil or bake, as the case may be, before the gaze of all the world. I judge the women comb their hair only on high saints' days. They cannot perform the operation for themselves, either, apparently. Neighbors' wives club together, as it were, and comb one another's hair, sitting in the front doors for a friendly gossip meanwhile.—*Ex.*

REST.

There is no rest. 'Tis but an empty sound—
A dream all shadowless the world around.
Unrest is normal. Every orb or ray,
Greater or less that beams by night or day,
Sun, moom, or star, that burns through endless space,
Each in course runs one eternal race.

God never rests—eternal vigil keeps;
The Eye All-seeing slumbers not, nor sleeps;
All things obedient to one Lofty Soul,
Move ever restless as the ages roll.
Unrest is life—hope—action—glory—play;
Rest is but death—cessation is decay.

Unrest is real. The glorious power that spanned
The mighty fabric of the skies and planned
The architectural glories, far and near.
That deck each world and ornament each sphere,
Is constant in its work, supreme, sublime,
In restless glory through resistless time.

There is no rest in all the realms of life.
Man is an epitome of endless strife;
The heated words which drop from human tongues,
The breath that parts the lips and fills the lungs,
Each heart-throb, each pulsation, every thrill
Of joy or sorrow, leaves him restless still.

There is no rest, nor can rest e'er prevail;
The world's in motion—mountain, forests, vale;
The wondrous ocean's restless currents roll
Around the sea-washed world from pole to pole;
The cloud, the storm, the darkness and the light
Proclaim the resistless force and restless might.

There may be peace, the world in stillness may,
And awful silence, pass the years away;
Long centuries hide in Time's eternal breast.
Peace, silence, stillness all—but never rest.
Rest is the mildew, the corroding rust,
Hope's faded ashes and Love's crumbling dust.

The Last Volley.

The Strange, Romantic Story of the Riots of '49 Recounted after Midnight in a Cafe.

St. Francis in the slums struck one.

The voice of that dear Louise, which had been raised in altercation with the poet a pitch above the shriek of the winter equinoctial outside, ceased suddenly as its fair owner caught her startled breath.

The traveling man rubbed his premature baldness, and yawned relievedly, while the chorus girl suspended for a moment her pious occupation of burning curacoa upon the table beneath the dropping but resonant nose of the chaperon.

The poet groaned feebly, and the actor looked about the room.

When Bond street was still a place of residence, and the Battery still the the finest park in the world; when the McFlimseys lived in West Washington place; when Plancus was Consul and Louis Napoleon President, the place had been in the height of the mode. It was one of those numerous little bars, or caberets, that line the basements o. Clinton place. The apartment wherein these belated revelers sat had been the breakfast-room of Crassus Dives, shipowner of South street. It had a queer old black marble mantel, and there were varnished paper gods and goddesses on the ceiling. I suppose young Dives draws rent from the house yet, and feeds his fashionable follies on such plebian ones as these here chronicled; and that the chorus girl may help to support the prima donna of the variety theatre as well off as on the boards. So all things work for good.

As the actor finished his survey of the surroundings his glance fell upon the chorus girl, who had gone to sleep with her head against the wainscot, while the light of the gas jet above cast deep shadows around her eyes and made more marked the ghost of the malicious grimace that lingered on her face.

That dear Louise and the traveling man were oblivious to aught save themselves. She was listening, with sleepy gravity, as he related some particularly bonnes fortunes of his in Louisville.

"If you were sober enough to listen," said the actor, "I could tell you a story about a woman who looked like the chorus girl—especially the hair—drab that shows golden in a cross-light."

"That's immoral," said the poet, raising his head and blinking like an owl. "It's a premium on drunkenness. If I were sober enough to listen, you'd bore me to death. I could tell you a story, several stories about her, and very good stories from a bad point of view. But go on, I'll bet you two ponies—not money ponies—brandy ponies—funny little beasts, how they go trot, trot, trot, down your throat, like little cats, and pat, pat, pat, into your head, like little mice with bright eyes, and then you see things and write—beg your pardon, I'm talking shop. I'll bet you a round you can't talk me to sleep by daylight. Break a glass, it's the only way to wake the waiter.

He relapsed, exhausted, into an expectant heap.

The actor laughed a little nervously, and went on:

"Well, it's not much of a story, and very likely I'll forget the point, but what there is you're welcome to, though I never told it before, and it's rather late now to begin."

It was in '49—no I'm not mixed as to my dates [he said, as the poet opened his mouth as if to correct him, and then shut it again without speaking]. I dare say you thought one hardly forty, but I'm fifty-two. I met her—the woman who looked like her—on New Year's Day, '49. She lived in one of the middle houses of the Colonnade, in Lafayette Place—you remember that row of low granite houses, with the Corinthian pillars upholding the porticoes?

They are divided from the sidewalk by ten or fifteen feet of grass, as if their builders tried to gain even more of seclusion than the quiet place could give.

There was a cousin of mine, a Dick Poyntz, her father's right-hand man, and, as he expected, soon to be made his partner. Mr. Salisbury was a large Front street importer, and Dick's prospects were therefore very good.

He was a quiet chap, that—never saying anything about himself, and very lit le about anyone else. We roomed in the same house here in Clinton Place, about a block west of this. I had never seen Marjory Salisbury, but he had her picture in his room, and I used to think he said his prayers to it in the dark; and when I had a *petit souper* he never would give up his room to it, for fear the picture would see something, I suppose.

THE PICTURE ON THE WALL.

It interested me a good deal, too. I used to look at it—when he was out—and admire its beauty, and when that New Year's day he surprised me by proposing to call together on her, I hastily assented. But when I met her in the drawing-room of the house in the Colonnade—I said she looked like this woman. The world is given to lying, and I am of the world. I have never seen such a face. Long, dark eyes, scarce opening under the heavy lids and thick dark lashes; thin curving lips of vivid scarlet, fair skin, and an exquisitely rounded chin and throat, like Canova's Psyche. That was all the Canova about her, though; the rest had the mark of Constant on it. As I looked into her eyes I saw in them a new, strange and wondrously—but it was only animal magnetism, I suppose, and I suppose I'm tiring you out with this rhapsody. But her hair was like this girl's here. Is it hers, or a wig, do you think.

We went there together two or three times afterward. He seemed to have no fear of being cut out, and as I was hit a little harder in the same place every time I called, I began to cultivate a good hearty hate for him, a hate that would have suited Dr. Johnson. I believe I hate him yet from force of habit. though he died of the '53 cholera, and I hated him all the more because he was so mighty sure of his seat. However, my unhappy condition was much mended when, one evening in the latter part of January, I came home and found him packing his trunk. News had been received that day, he explained, briefly, that made it necessary for him to sail for England on a Cunarder that left the next day, and I expected at once that a large failure in Liverpool, which had just been announced, had something to do with the sudden voyage. Well, he sailed, to be gone six weeks at least, probably longer, and I swore a solemn vow to stand in his shoes by the time he came back.

A man may lose lots of good looks in thirty years, so perhaps you'll believe that I was a handsome man then. I had money, too, in city real estate. I believe there are lawyers living on the last of it yet. So you see my ambition was not altogether vain.

There is no use telling you how the time passed, and Poyntz was still indefinitely detained abroad. Spring came at last, and the narrow slip of grass before the house in the Colonnade grew greener each day, and the young leaves threw heavier shadows before us on the paths across Washington Square, as we walked back on moonlight nights from her aunt's in Christopher street—a very convenient old lady.

At last, one night—I haven't forgotten the date; it was the 9th of May—Marjory was more gracious to me than ever before, and I fancied that I could see in her eyes, detect in her voice, some signs of growing love—what a horrible, old worn-out word that is—which she could no longer conceal. When I took my leave I ventured to kiss her hand.

It was a Spaniard who said a white hand could not offend, when the Queen slapped his face, wasn't it? She didn't resent it, except by some formula; said I was a foolish boy, or something. After a sleepless night, I arose the next morning resolved that I would ask her that evening after the play—for we were going to the old Broadway Theatre to see Forrest in the "Gladiator"—to be my wife. Not only was it impossible for me to remain any longer in suspense, but there was danger of Poyntz returning at any time. All day I felt as if I was under the influence of a small dose hasheesh; everything looked rose-colored and beautiful; for the more I thought of it the surer seemed my success that night. I passed the afternoon in walking, trying to calm my excitement. I must have been a holy show, with my bellcrowned beaver tipped back on my head; my neckerchief climbing over my high collar; my short vest climbing after my collar; my face flushed, and my eyes fixed in vacancy—seeing nothing but her face, thinking of nothing but what that night might give me.

I remember coming out of my trance at one time and finding myself standing before a placard posted on a dead wall, far down on one of the East side avenues, I think, staring fixedly at it, while several street Arabs where gathered about me, probably attracted by my appearance and manner. There was a flaming American flag printed at the top of the poster, and under it several words in large letters calling on somebody to arise and resent the insult to their nation, and hurl back defiance.

With a vague wonder as to whom defiance was to be hurled at, I hurried through a side street toward the Bowery to take a car home. On my way I passed several of these placards, some headed with the American flag and a few with the Union Jack. These latter, however, were generally defaced with mud and torn so as to be quite unreadable. On one side of them I could make out the last words: "Remember, Englishmen, and protect your countrymen to-night!" Beside it was another, with the exhortation: "Let all true Americans remember to-night at Astor Place!"

I remember it enough to get out when the car reached it, and walked on through to Clinton Place, with a sidelong glance, of course, southward to Colonnade. As I passed the Astor Opera House I came upon a large crowd of men, the majority of them pretty hard-looking specimens, who however, as a rule, were quiet and orderly. They were staring up at the long windows between the brick pillars.

I stopped and stared, too; but seeing nothing more remarkable than a good many policemen standing about the doors, pushed on through the crowd, breaking my shins incidentally over several piles of paving stones which had been torn up the day before for repairing Eighth street. At the corner of Broadway I asked a policeman what the matter was. He answered civilly that the Dead Rabbits and Bowery Boys and several other apparently very patriotic organizations had boasted that they were going to stop Macready, the English actor, from appearing at the Opera House that night as *Macbeth*.

"Do you think they will do it?" I asked, curiously.

"Do it, sir?" he echoed, with a laugh; "not no more than they did the first night, a week ago, when Macready played here. They don't mean nothing but to frighten him—'cause they can't, you see. The hull theayter will be crammed with us," and his blue coat settled out across his chest as he ended, and I went on, respecting more than ever the powers of the metropolitan police.

The carriage came a little after 7 o'clock, and we started back through Astor Place, by which route the coachman intended to reach Lafayette Place and the Colonnade. We had hardly reached Broadway when the vehicle became entangled in a throng of carriages bearing their owners to the Opera House, and farther down to the old Bowery Theatre, where Forrest was. We had a rough time getting through. After a while, though, they lit the gas in the theatre, the doors opened, and in went the crowd—everybody who could buy or steal a ticket—swarming like bees.

The theatre was quite as large as the Opera House, and was densely packed with an audience whose anthusiasm seemed at fever heat. It greeted Forrest's appearance with furious and prolonged applause, lasting for several minutes. Of course, the old ass took i all in as approbation for his course with Macready, and stood ducking and bobbing in all directions, till I thought he'd forgotten his lines for sheer delight. However, he got at it before long, and hang me if I know who made the most noise, he or the gallery. We had a stage-box and so got a good deal of the dust off the boards and lots of creak. Marjory seemed to like it, however. She leaned on the rail with her eyes fixed on the stage, and, of course, before long Forrest caught on and began playing at her—positively mugged her, by Jove—but she seemed to like it, as I said, and he must have.

She was indeed more beautiful tha night than ever before. A vivid color flashed through her fair skin, her dark eyes shone with suppressed excitement, her scarlet lips were parted a little with quick-drawn breath. If you'd ever known the old man you would know that it was just this kind of thing that would make him throw himself, and he did, until in spite of my sulks I joined with the rest in the scene when as the Myrmillo he conquers the Retiarius, and with his foot on him appeals to the boxes—I mean the Empress—as to whether it shall be thumbs up or down—life or death.

The thunders of applause were dying away, when a sound came through the open windows above the gallery, which suddenly hushed every hand and tongue—the sound of heavy volleys of musketry coming from the north, and evidently distant but a little ways. A moment's silence followed, and then a dull roar, as of a thousand voices, sounding like the distant thunder of the surf.

Marjory started backward, clasped my arm, growing very pale. Perhaps she had a premonition. But I am getting ahead too fast. Many of the audience rose in their seats with frightened exclamations, and hurried down the aisles to the doors, all apparently filled with a vague terror and desire to learn what was going on at the Astor Place Opera House, for every one knew of the threats which had been made to keep the Englishman off the stage, even if violence was required. Evidently some such foolhardy attempt had been made and resisted by the 200 policemen that guarded the building, until the crowd, at first inclined to take the matter as a joke, had become enraged and a conflict had followed. But whence the musketry?

I excused myself, and hurried out with the rest. As the throng reached the lobby I heard an old gentleman beside me say to a companion, in an excited tone:

"But I tell you, man, it was platoon firing, and that means terrible work."

At these words I was seized with something of the panic all around me. Had the riot grown to such formidable proportions that the military had been called out? And, if so, where would it end? The best thing was to get Marjory home at once, for if we waited till the end of the play Lafayette Place might be impassable—nay, it might even now be difficult to regain the Colonnade. I pushed my way back to her, and told her of my wish.

She acquiesced without a word, though, as I now remember it, her last glance at Forrest, who was still on the stage, must have given him another passion to add to the tatters of those which strewed the boards.

In a moment more we were on the outside, and after some delay, caused by the unusual confusion around the carriages, I found our own, and directed the driver to reach the place by the way of Fourth street. Broadway was full of men, women and children, all gazing up toward the Astor House. I stood on the box a moment, and saw a line of flat caps and round shoulders stretched across the street a little way above the New York Hotel, a cordon of police dividing the shootable from the unshootable, much to the disgust of both. The sound of firing still came at intervals, and the glare of each volley lighted up the fronts of the houses on the west side of Broadway opposite the Opera House. There was a constant rattle of pistol shots, and the ominous roar of the mob continued incessantly. As we drove through the watching crowd about us, with their faces showing pale and frightened in the lights from the stores on either side, even Marjory, who had recovered from her first momentary fear, now drew close to me, and turned her face toward mine as she asked, in a whisper, whether there was any danger. It was a strange time for a wooing, with death and devastation a few blocks from us, as we drove swiftly through Fourth street. I drew her toward me and kissed her on the mouth, and murmured something about protecting her forever after from any harm. She lay in my arms and smiled up into my eyes as I kissed her again and again. And so we were betrothed.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE STREETS.

The next moment the carriage drew up before the house in the Colonnade, but I did not know this until the driver sprang from his box and opened the door, seemingly very desirous of getting us out as quickly as possible, and himself and horses out of danger. I sprang to the sidewalk, and helped Marjory out. A gust of wind had filled the street with smoke and the odor of burning powder, through which shouts, groans and curses came from Astor place, hardly a third of a block above. Before us on the sidewalk, near the iron fence, lay a man, face downward, while two others bent over him as if to learn how badly he was wounded. Some others were tearing up the paving stones a little further down, and with these ponderous missiles disappeared in the murky gloom ahead, through which shone the lights of the upper windows of the Opera House. As we hurried across the sidewalk, past the prostrate figure, one of the two bending over it rose with an oath.

"It's no use, Jim; he's squeaked for good this time. I'm going to cut for the Bowery. They'll be down here in a minute. And he darted past us down toward Fourth street.

The other also rose, looked after the disappearing figure, and then drawing a heavy revolver, muttered:

"I'll have another shot at them if I get a dose myself," and skulked past us toward the Opera House.

Against the gate leaned a young Irishman, bareheaded and coatless, his ragged trousers stuck into his tattered boots. The blood was trickling from his side, his face was covered with grime. He was staring steadily toward the hideous conflict beyond. He had just finished loading a long, old-fashioned musket, and raised it to his shoulder. As we reached him he fired straight up the street, indifferent apparently as to whether he hit soldier or rioter, and commenced loading again with automatic slowness and deliberation. He was mad, I suppose, with excitement.

I pushed him aside, threw open the gate, and drew Marjory up the short walk toward the steps, but had hardly gone five feet when a figure sprang down from between the pillars and confronted us.

It was my cousin Poyntz. Marjory uttered a faint cry, and started back clinging to my arm.

He stepped forward, his heavy brows meeting in an ominous frown as he grasped her wrist.

"Are you mad to bring her home at such a time?" he cried, furiously, as he drew her toward the steps. "Why did you take her out to-night? Marjory, go into the house."

"My dear cousin," I answered, as I put my arm around her waist, and drew her away from him, "you are assuming a tone which I should do right to resent. Pray, who gave you the authority to govern Miss Salisbury's movements in this way?" He stood looking at us for a moment, his hands clenched by his side.

"Marjory, do you let him touch you in that way?" he asked, in a low tone.

She trembled violently, and stretched out both hands before her piteously.

"Dear Dick, don't make a scene. I didn't know you were coming home to-night; besides, I was mistaken. I have found out since you were gone that I—I didn't love you—and— —"

"Do you mean?" he asked, slowly, "that when you learned from your father a week ago that he was ruined, and I also, of course, you decided to cast me aside and take him, whom you know to be rich?"

She cowered before him, with frightened eyes, but did not answer.

"Come, Poyntz, no more of this," I exclaimed, angrily. "Stand aside and let us get into the house. She is my promised wife, if that will satisfy you," and I tried to pass him, but he pushed me back violently, and turned to her.

"Is that true?" he asked.

The wounded man at the gate raised his musket and fired up the street.

A deafening volley seemed to answer it, but it was poured down Astor Place instead of Lafayette.

"Is it true?" he asked again, in a lower and more distinct voice.

"We will not stand here," I cried, "and be riddled like targets, while you rehearse your little play. Get out of the way."

Marjory stared at him a moment; then, by a sudden effort, recovered herself.

"It is true, Mr. Poyntz. Will you let us pass?" and her eyes met his defiantly as her hand rested lightly on my arm. He bowed and stepped from the stone walk upon the grass.

At that moment a shrill voice from the street cried: "They are wheeling this way. They are going to fire."

A wild skurry of feet in the street behind, a howl of brutal terror from the beaten mob.

I turned and looked up toward the Opera House. A gust of wind had blown away the smoke.

I saw a dark gray line stretched across the end of the street, and a row of gleaming gun-barrels leveled down the street at the retreating rioters.

Marjory and Poyntz also turned and saw the silent line beyond, and the panic-stricken fugitives on the walk and in the street.

As we stood motionless staring at the musket barrels, as if fascinated by their dusky shine below the range of lights in the theatre behind them, the sharp monosyllable of command cut sharply through the tumult.

She stood next to me—almost by my side. She threw herself upon his breast, shielding him with her body.

A bright flash lighted up the pillars behind us from plinth to the acanthus leaves of the capitals.

A roar, a patter of lead on the granite pillars behind us, and Majory Salisbury sank down upon the grass at his feet. Half dazed, I sprang towards him, but he motioned me back, a ghastly smile on his face.

"She is mine now. Did I not tell you she loved me?" And kneeling down, he raised her head upon his knee, and kissed her.

The actor raised his head and looked about him fearfully, wondering if his strange companions had heard his history. The gas, cut off at the meter, was dying in the jet, and beneath it the little party looked like some company of revelers death-stricken in their seats at the end of the revel. Sleep had claimed them for his own, save only the poet who glared across the table at the door behind the actor's head, and preserved an attitude of strained attention, as one who listens for a sound which he dreads to hear.

At length he rose. "Ugh," he said, "I can see it—blood and powder. You will have to stay with me to-night."

The chorus girl stirred in her sleep, and a hard cough shook her slim figure until the bangle on her wrist jingled. The sound diverted the poet's attention. "Poor little girl," he said, and stooped and kissed her quite reverently on the forehead.

"Are you going to leave these people here? He'll be robbed," pointing to the traveling man.

"He has a mission," said the actor, seriously; "it is to be robbed. Let us not interfere with the decree. Come on."

An together they passed into the waning night, made ghastly by the dying lament of the wind and the sibilant whisper of the electric light above the cafe door.—*Argonaut.*

Facts and Fancies.

A wind driven vehicle is the subject of an invention recently patented by Mr. Oscar W. Burnell, of Dorrance, Kan. The wind wheel is mounted on a frame, and by a series of cog wheels conveys the power to the driving gear, and thus propels the vehicle. The inventor designs his wind propellor for farm work, to take the place of horses or steam power in the field.

All the coffee grown in the New World has sprung from a single plant, which a French naval officer carried to Martinique in 1720, depriving himself of water when parching with thirst in order to nourish his coffee plant. From this one tree, it is said, all the American tropical colonies obtained their seed, which has multiplied to such an extent that Brazil, Mexico and the West Indies produce as much coffee as Java and Ceylon.

The telephone bids fair to supersede the telegraph. The human voice is now heard over the wires from New York to Chicago, something more than 900 miles.

In a remarkable address delivered by Professor Henry Morton, of the Stevens' Institute of Technology, lately, in New York, he showed experiments that by simple contrivance and at little expense electricity could be used as a motive power to propel all kinds of machinery, street cars, etc. In a cubic box of one foot could be stored electrical energy sufficient to take a street car from one end of New York to the other.

Professor Morton thought the contrivance might exceed in value the telephone. To this time the secret of successfully applying electricity as a motive power has not been adequately known.

We appear to be on the threshold of great events in respect to the application of this new and wonderful power.

Giggles and Grins.

Some Sayings of the Clowns of the Press.

A Utah paragraph speaks of a man who "narrowly escaped being cartridgeized."

Did the days of Daymon equal the Knights of Pythias?

The best place to have a boil has been discovered. It is between "John" and Oh, Reilly."

A fashion item says gentleman's cards are larger than last year. Those that we have been playing with lately are the same old size, and just as hard as ever to give up both bowers and the ace.

A little three-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed: "Mamma, I think he ought to be oiled."

An Austin boy came home from school very much excited and told his father that he believed all human beings were descended from apes, which made the old man so mad that he replied angrily: "That may be the case with you, but it ain't with me—I can tell you that, now."

"In our country," said the Englishman, as he leaned back in his chair, "before we marry we arrange to settle a certain sum upon the wife." "Yes, I know," replied the American, "but with us it is different. It is after we are married that we settle everything on the wife and arrange to beat our creditors." "Haw! I see. And how do the creditors take it?" "They never find anything to take."

A Harvard student was called to account for having styled the professor of Hebrew "a first class mule." He admitted having made the remark, but said he intended it as a compliment. "Explain yourself," said the professor. "Why, a first-class mule is necessarily a good He-bray-ist."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 10, 1883.

The Reading *News* wants to know what the Republican party of the nation ever did for the colored man. The *News* should ask an easy one —Ex.

It is easy—the REPORTER answers that accordiug to the Tewkesbury evidence they have skinned him and tanned his hide up in Massachusetts.

The steamer Catalonia landed in Boston a day or two ago 1,200 Irish men and women whose expenses to America had been paid by the British Government. The estimated population of Ireland in 1881 was 5,736,214. The number of emigrants in that year was 78,417 and the number of paupers living at home on poor-rates was 590,627, or one-tenth of the population. The entire number of emigrants from Ireland from 1851 to 1881 is estimated at 2,715,604. If Ireland had been trying an experiment of "national independence" is it likely that such results as these would have been recorded ?—*World*.

At Fort Monroe, a few days ago, experiments with a new torpedo system were made. The system consists of an endless cable from the fort to the ripraps, a mile and a quarter distance. When the operators wish to send out torpedoes they are attached to this cable and an engine carries them out into the channel, where they can be stopped or fixed at any point. The torpedoes are buoyant and do not impede the propeiling lines. They are not to be exploded by electricity, and ingenious devices are used to control individual torpedoes from shore and to lock fuses so as to make the torpedoes non-explosive if desired. The cable can keep up a constant torpedo bombardment as long as desired by feeding it from shore. The system can also be used in sending out floating obstructions, such as fire rafts, which can be cut adrift and sent down upon an enemy. It is claimed that by this system harbors can be made inaccessible to an enemy and yet permit the entrance and departure of friendly vessels. During the experiments the school ship Portsmouth came into the harbor. The operator placed a torpedo within twenty-five feet of her keel and could have placed it directly under the vessel while her officers could not have suspected from any surface indication of its proximity. The system has now passed the experimental stage and operations will be suspended until genuine torpedoes can be manufactured, when the effort of handling them in the manner indicated will be demonstrated.

A Philadelphia telegram, of 1st inst., to the *Herald* says: Plans have been agreed upon by the republican, stalwart and independent factions of the State for a union of party, and the first practical step was taken to-day, when Chairman Cooper, of the stalwarts, issued a notice to the members of the State Committee requesting them to forward to him, at Harrisburg, their opinions as to the most advantageous place for the meeting of the State Convention, which has been called, under the rules of last year, for the 11th of July next.

Since the Legislature has been in session Senator Cooper has used all his endeavors to bring Sanator Stewart back into the fold. Finally a conference was held at Harrisburg between I. D. McKee, Wharton Barker and Senators Stewart, Lee and Cooper. The latter said the independents could name the ticket for this fall if they desired and a convention would be called, which would be allowed to name any good men it desired for the positions of State Treasurer and Auditor General.

This was accepted by the independent leaders and Cooper was told to go ahead and call his convention, and, if necessary, the independent committee-men would sign the call also, to show that the harmony plan was sincere. A week after this Cooper was informed that the independents would not sign the call because it would look too much like a "sell out" to the stalwarts. Cooper was told to issue his call, have the convention, and if those persons who composed the independents last fall desired a convention of their own afterward then they could see to it that the nominations of the regular convention were indorsed.

The leaders of both parties are heartily sick of the contest, and they will unite for harmony with an eye to next year. Senator Cameron will go to Europe in a few days. Colonel Quay has left the State for the summer. Senator Stewart says he will withdraw from politics as soon as his term expires. Charles S. Wolfe is out of politics now, and Senator Emery will leave the oil regions and settle in Philadelphia. With the convention of this summer a new crop of leaders will be developed, and unity may be said to have been already accomplished.

Major Phipps, the Philadelphia almshouse robber, was tried last week and found guilty.

——We often hear it remarked by close observers that many men and boys would be going the streets to-day in rags and tatters, were it not for those philanthropists, Lewins & Co., of the Philad. Branch clothing store, who sell so low that all can afford to dress decently. The firm deserves the largest patronage for their fair dealing in every respect, and especially for the low prices to be had there in clothing.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN QUIT THEIR WORK.

Pittsburg, May 1—The largest miner's strike that has ever occurred in Western Pennsylvania began this morning at six o'clock, when over 5,000 bituminous coal miners laid down their picks and left the mines. The men demand 3½ cents per bushel for mining, while the operators are willing to give only 3 cents. There are one hundred and forty-eight mines idle. This morning the men at six pits refused to leave and join the strike. The six mines that had not joined in the strike were the Penn Gas, No 4, Scott Haven and Waverly, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Primose, on the Pan Handle, and Keeling and Castle Shanon, on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Road. No special fight has been inaugurated on the Baltimore and Ohio. It is thought, however, that all miners will quit work. On the Pan Handle extra efforts have been made to get the men to join in the strike.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a special meeting decided to declare a semi annual dividend of two per cent, in cash, two per cent, in scrip or cash, at the option of the stockholders, and four per cent, in stock. The latter provision gives stockholders the privilege of subscribing to stock at par in the proportion of twenty-five per cent, of their holdings.

The dividend virtually amounts to about 5½ per cent, to holders of one hundred shares and over, while to holders of smaller lots it is proportionately more, the person holding one share getting what amounts to about 25 per cent. The company will be called upon to pay out $1,700,000 and will get back $3,400,000, or as a broker put it "there is two dollars in for evesy dollar out." The allotment will brings out in the neighborhood of 110,000 shares of new stock on which at six month hence a dividend will have to be paid adding nearly a million more to the demand upon the dividend fund of the company.

The new gas well near Murrayville, Westmoreland county, has so strong a flow that 6,000,000 cubic feet of the product is wasted every day.

New York, May 4.—Mrs. Chauncey, of Bellfort, Long Island, locked her two children, a boy aged eighteen months and a girl aged four years, in her house to-day and went off to work. The house caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered the little girl was burned to death.

——There has been considerable growling by other dealers because Lewins & Co. sell clothing so cheap, but they don't scare at growls and go right ahead and sell cheaper than all competitors. That's business on the first floor—hurrah for the Philad. Branch, is the cry of all men and well-clad boys.

Indianoplis, May 4.—A fire broke out at Union City, at seven o'clock to-night. It is reported that nearly the whole west part of the town is burned.

Baltimore, May 4.—E. O. Keller, of Glen Rock, Pa., went to bed at three p. m. to-day at a hotel near Calvert Station, giving an order to be called three hours later. He was not called until seven o'clock this evening, and was then found dead in bed.

——Ladies say the new spring styles at Dinges' store are the most elegant they have seen this season. Dinges knows what suits the tastes of the fair sex, and selects to please them. His stock is reported the largest yet received and he intends to offer special inducements to all customers for the next three months.

The Liverpool (Perry county) *Sun* of last week relates the following: "On Monday forenoon, about half an hour before the arrival of the 10.32 Mail train, three stones came rolling down the mountain, right at Liverpool station, on the North Central Railroad, across the river. The largest one a boulder supposed to weigh several tons, came down first. It landed several feet on the other side of the railroad track just above the station, made a bound across the railroad and over the river bank—a distance of about thirty feet—struck the ground within several feet of the water's edge, and bounded again a distance of about fifteen feet into the river. The other two came shortly afterward both at the same time. One, supposed to weigh at least several hundred pounds, struck the station house, knocked a big hole through the weather-boarding, studding and plastering, went in the dining room and demolishing the cook-stove and the sewing machine. It had to be broken to pieces to get it out. The other the smaller one, struck the lower part of the passenger room window, demolished the lower sash, scattering the glass over the room knocked off the lower part of the window frame, knocked the bench inside out of place, and knocked a piece off the stove. John Enterline, a young man, one of the family that lives there, was standing at the dining room door and saw the stones coming down. He got the other members of the family, who happened to be in the room, to come where he stood, or some might have been killed. The stones started about half way up the mountain. There is another loose boulder where they started.

Strength to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. Do you desire strength? If you are broken down, have no energy, feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, malaria, weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It acts on the blood, nerves and muscles and regulates every part of the system.

Work Given Out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, women, boys or girls can do it. H. C. WILKINSON & Co., 195 Fulton St., New York. 10may6t

Mr. James Exley, 1203 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as an appetizer and found them excellent."

Grand Spring Opening
OF ALL THE LATEST
NOVELTIES.
Wolf & Son's New Stock
is Complete in Every Department, Embracing:
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels, Groceries, Flour, &c., &c., &c.
AND IN FACT EVERYTHING KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS MERCANTILE STORE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
In the Latest Styles and Designs, to which we especially invite the attontion of the Ladies.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES,

OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.
IS COMPLETE AND FOR
CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY
Cannot be Excelled.

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have done: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,
In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.
26ap6m

WM. A. SANDOE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA,
Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford, one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.
He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

ENCOURAGING.
Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is now full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential.
J. D. MURRAY,
jun22tf Centre Hall.

ALWAYS AHEAD!
for Lowest Prices in Store Goods!!

Read and Study this!

FOR MEN.

A line of the few of the Many Bargains we have:

An all wool Cassimere suit light colored, at $7 00, former price $10 00; a good pair Pants 75cts & 1 00; an elegant spring bottom black basket Pants $2 00. A good Child's Suit at $1 75. A full line of Cassimere Pants from $2 00 up. A special bargain in a fine Percale Shirt, two collars and collar button, at 50cts; a fine one at 65cts. The best quality Moleskin shirts at $50cts, former price $1 25. A lot of Boys' Socks 3cts a pair.

FOR THE LADIES:

Ladies Plush and Leather Cabas, at 25 to 60 cents, old price 1 to 2 dollars. The finest quality of linen, colored boarder, hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents, old price 35 cents. The finest assortment of Hamburg edgings and inserting, Swiss edge and inserting, Nainsook edge and inserting; Sash ribbon, embroidered edge, suitable also for bonnet and hat trimmings and bows, 25 cents per yard, old price 75cts; black silk watered ribbon, 8cts per yard, old price 25cts.

DRESS GOODS.

A wool Watered Saleen in garnet, brown, navy blue and green at 16cts, old price 35cts; an all wool extra fine garnet and cardinal 38 inches in width, 50cts, prices elsewhere 75cts; children's plaids 8, 10 and 12 cents, prices elsewhere at least one-half more; new buttons, new shades, new colors, new styles, all shapes; black and white dress ginghams 7cts, old price 15 cts; German colored table and stand covers, $1 00 worth $2. Kid gloves, best grades, reduced to 35, 40, 50 and 88 cents, same gloves some time ago at 75cts, 90cts, and $1 00.

OPENING WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Baptists Claire Linen D'Coulande Paris muslin and Edges and Lace Point Dijou, Embroidered Lace White Guipure, &c. A lot of Children's Lace Collars, comprising a mixed lot closed out from the manufacturer, at 3 cents a piece, some of them are worth 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents, but we will sell them all at 3 cents a piece.

Special bargain No. 1.

A lot of the finest Fur Hats reduced from $2 50 to $1 00.

Special bargain No. 2.

A lot of Parasols reduced from 35 cents to 10cts.

Special bargain No. 3.

A lot of double width Alapacas reduced from 35cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 4.

A lot of finest Dress Lawns reduced from 15cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 5.

50 pieces of best quality of Dress Prints reduced from 8cts to 6cts.

Special bargain No. 6.

A lot of Men's low cut Shoes reduced from $2 50 to $1 50.

Special bargain No. 7.

A lot of Gents fine Silk Ties reduced from 50cts to 25cts.

Special bargain No. 8.

A lot of Infants' fine laced Morocco Shoes reduced from 50cts to 35cts.

We will be glad any time to send you samples with our prices by mail of any goods you may need.

We have but one price for all.

LYON & CO.

LYON & CO.
BELLEFONTE.

Carpets **S. & A. Loeb.** **Clothing.**

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

We are now ready with an immense stock for Spring and summer. Our stock is more extensive, and better selected than ever

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS MEN'S
BOYS AND YOUTH'S LACE BUTTON AND CONGRESS SHOES MEN'S
AND BOYS HEAVY BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES.

We are sole agents for Reynolds Brothers Utica, and D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes, for Ladies Misses and Children.

These goods are well known throughout the whole country, and scarcely any need recommendation, for style, fit, and quality there are no better made.

We guarantee everything we recommend.

Ladies Shoe Polish--Will Not Crack the Leather.

Doll & Mingle,
Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
—ARE SELLING—
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.
—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.
JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte
C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower

ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Dentists.

HENRY GERHART, D.D.S.,
DENTIST
No. 22 South Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, Pa. 22feb3m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, Ether administered. 14adr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8juntf

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

BUTTS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.
Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottler. Terms reasonable. 29juntf.

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO,
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J D. SHUGERT Cashier.

WM. M. GINTER,
Photographer, Cor. 3d & Market Streets, LEWISBURG, Pa. All kinds of work pertaining to photography extending in the highest style of the art. Prices as low as good work can be done for. Pictures in oil, crayon or India ink made life size from the smallest picture. All who have pictures to enlarge will do well by calling at my gallery. 15mar6m

MAKE HENS LAY
...valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. One package (enough for a large hen for 3 months) by mail, 25c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 1 stamp. L. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

$173.75 for a CHICAGO or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Mus. ic. Only $80 for an Elegant Style, Sub-bass and Octave Coupler GRAND ORGAN, $65. Price Organs $25. OTHER BARGAINS daily. Second Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars. VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary upon the estate of [illegible] late of Gregg township, deceased, late of Centre county, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. H. WEAVER, Executor, Farmers Mill, Pa. 12ap3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonathan Weaver, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. H. WEAVER, Administrator, Farmers Mill, Pa. 12ap3t

FREE 125 USEFUL ARTICLES, BEAUTIFUL FLORAL CHROMO CARDS, Silver Ware, and an Illustrated Book, to all who send two 2c. stamps for postage and packing. Mention this paper. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., NEW YORK.

BAUGH'S

$25.00

PHOSPHATE

Is acknowledged by all who have tried it to give as satisfactory results as any high-priced phosphate or guano they have ever used.

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 LBS

On Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

Send for Circular showing Guaranteed Analysis.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philad

26ap4t

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R — |C|O|S|T|.
U|N|D|E|R — |C|O|S|T|.

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best	5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods, wool	6 to 50 cts
All wool Cashmere	20 to 50 cts
Flannels	7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings	17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS rom the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

Wise people are always on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only in your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

A Great Cause of Human Misery

IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SECHLERS! SECHLERS! SECHLERS!

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

NEW DEPARTURE.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13july Spring Mills, Pa,

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst-building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar1

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 100

Rest not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Perfect Combination with two Silent Advantages—Why it Concerns You.

"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. M. F Flowers, of Gallatin, Missouri. "BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER are one of the neatest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantages over all others, which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, never soiling the hands or the linen of the wearer. Second they act quickly and powerfully. I have tried the Capcine Plaster on myself for pneumonia and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."

Dr. Flower merely voices the written or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster are the perfect external application. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. 3may4t

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 10, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

INCIDENTS IN A PHILOSOPHER'S BOYHOOD.

Prof. Joseph Henry, one of the most eminent of American scientists, died May 13, 1878, On Thursday, the 19th day of the present month, his memory is to be honored by the unveiling at Washington of a magnificent bronze statue, made by W. M. Story, and costing $15,000.

Emong the interesting remieniscences of his boyhood is the story of his first pair of boots—a true story, often told by himself in later years.

When he was a boy, it was the universal custom to have boots made to order, and his grandmother, with whom he was living, indulgently allowed him to chose the style for himself. There was no great variety of styles Indeed, the choice was limited to the question of round toes or square toes. Day after day Joseph went to the cobbler's and talked over the matter without coming to a decision, and this even after their manufacture was begun, until at last the shoemaker, fairly out of patience, took the decision into his own hands and made a most remarkable pair of boots—one boot round toed, the other square toed.

Later in life Prof. Henry often came deliberately to his decisions, with the advantage that he seldom if ever had occasion to abandon them.

While Joseph was a schoolboy he acquired a taste for reading in this peculiar way: One day he chased a pet rabbit through an opening in the foundation wall of the village meeting-house. While crawling about among dirt and rubbish a gleam of light enticed him through the broken floor, and he found himself in a room containing the open bookcase of the town library. The title of one of the books struck his fancy and he took it down. It was Brooks' "Fool of Quality," and he read, coming again and again through the hole in floor, until access by the door was finally granted him. From this first book that he ever read with relish, he passed on eagerly to other works of fiction in that library.

A few years later, in a way almost equally accidental, his mind was turned to an entirely different class of reading.

Confined at home by a temporary illness he took up a book casually left on the table by a boarder, and entitled "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, intended chiefly for the Use of Young Persons. By G. Gregory." It began with a few questions: "You throw a stone, or shoot an arrow into the air; why does it not go forward in the line or direction that you give it?

. . . Why does flame or smoke always mount upward, though no force is used to send them in that direction? And why should not the flame of a candle drop toward the floor when you reverse it or hold it downward? . . . Again, you, look into a clear well of water and see your own face and figure, as if painted there. Why is this? You are told it is done by the reflection of light. But what is the reflection of light?"

The trifling incident of taking up this book may be said to have turned the whole course of this lad's life.

After his death this book was found in Professor Henry's library with the following entry upon the fly-leaf, written in his own hand:

"This book, although by no means a profound work, has, under Providence, exerted a remarkable influence upon my life. It accidentally fell into my hands when I was about sixteen years old, and was the first work I ever read with attention. It opened to me a new world of thought and enjoyment; invested things before almost unnoticed with the highest interest; fixed my mind on the study of nature, and caused me to resolve at the time of reading it that I would immediately commence to devote my life to the acquisition of knowledge."

Many young men quit school at sixteen years of age. They should take a lesson from Joseph Henry, and regard education as not complete, but just begun.

C. P. OSBORNE.

A KENTUCKY FAMILY FEUD.

Stanford, Ky., May 1.—News has been received here that three Smith brothers and Hafley and Yocum on one side, met three Cain brothers in a drinking house at McKinney, when a quarrel arose between the parties during which forty shots were exchanged. Peter and James Cain were serious wounded, Wm Cain was shot through the head and Robert Smith shot in the mouth.

ERB'S CASE DECIDED.

The board of pardon held a special session on Monday 30 ult. The testimony in the Erb case was read by Recorder Everett, which consumed three hours. The board, after a careful consideration, decided to recommend to the governor a commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The papers to that effect will be prepared and signed in a few days.

—The wonder of the day is the splendid lot of goods at Dinges' popular bargain store. Assortment is simply complete throughout and there seems nothing wanting. Crowds are rushing thither all the time, and clerks are busy day and night measuring, weighing and putting up parcels for customers from all parts of the valley.

RUMORS OF A NEW RAILROAD.

Scranton, April 30.—Rumors were circulated during the past week that the Delaware, Lackawanna and western R. R company is about to open a new line from the Northumberland terminus of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg division through Union and Clearfield counties, and one westward to make connections with important lines running west and south. This will open a large territory abundant in iron ore, coal and other minerals. It will traverse a farming country now remote from railroad facilities. The line will lessen the distance from New York to Pittsburg considerably and will prove a strong opponent of the Pennsylvania Central and the Reading Railroad.

Another artic expedition has started for the frozen regions.

—You need not go out of the valley for good furniture as long as Camp keeps a stock on hand—for his goods compare with any, and his prices are lower. Remember this, and give Camp a call for anything you want in the furniture line, and if he does not render satisfaction, then let us know.

The Dukes jurors are receiving threatening letters.

—The hundreds of railroad hands within a circle of twenty-five miles of Bellefonte have already learned a thing or two. These foreigners just, like we Americans, look to their own interests and have found out the secret of saving money. They have already ascertained that one-third of their wages can be saved by purchasing their clothing at the Philad. Branch, and thither they rush, and the bosses do likewise when wanting something good and cheap in the clothing line.

Personal.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you a fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Try Hop Bitters to-day. (30)

PE-RU-NA

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"For Sick Stomach, bad taste, sinking spells and palpitation, rely wholly on PERUNA."

"For Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Liver Complaint, take PERUNA: it never fails."

"For Cramp of the Stomach or Colic, PERUNA in large doses is infallible."

"Those in literary, professional or commercial pursuits, need PERUNA."

"For Sick Headache, pain in the head, dizziness and low spirits, take PERUNA."

Read and study our book on the "Ills of Life;" follow its teachings and be happy.

"Ladies, if you wish strength, health, and beauty, sweet breath, cherry lips and rosy cheeks, take PERUNA before each meal."

"For Chronic Catarrh, Nervous Debility, diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, take PERUNA."

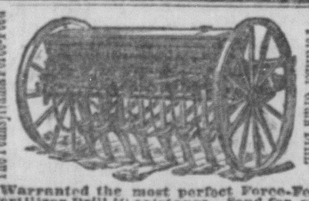
Ask your druggist for our pamphlet on the "Ills of Life." S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, Ohio, proprietors.

For Constipation, Liver, Kidneys, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.



Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES,

A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa

Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. Saw, Grist Mills and Machinery generally.

Inquiries promptly answered.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world.

Fig. 1. Is Engine in use.

Fig. 2 ready for use.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Fig. 2.

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR

(Warranted.)

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER

Warranted the best corn planter and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Three Strong Points.

Point One:

Men's Spring Overcoats; a big stock that takes in everything from the very plain low priced to the finest, from the lightest fancy color to the plain black, from the smallest youths' to the largest of large men's sizes. A commanding stock that every light overcoat buyer must see—if he cares to know the market.

Point Two:

Fifteen Lines of Men's Business Suits. A little money is a powerful thing in Oak Hall. Witness the following:

Fancy Cassimere Sack Suits at $8.50, and the same goods in walking coat style, at $9.00. Our only boast on them is that they are good for the money. Manhattan Cheviots in six full lines, both sacks and walking coats, at $10.00. The buttons and trimmings of these suits are worth special attention. Plain Cassimeres; three varieties, in sack style, at $10.00. Very reliable.

Five styles of Harris Cassimere Suits, of quiet styles, and in both Sack and Walking Coats, at $16.00. The well-known reputation of these goods speak for themselves.

These fifteen lines are not fragments pulled together for an advertisement. They represent two thousand suits, and goods to make more. There is business in them.

Point Three:

Custom Made Clothing. A large display of piece goods to order. There are very great bargains in all the following lines:

Class A, in any ordinary business style,	$18.00
Class B, " " " "	20.00
Class C, " " " "	22.50
Class D, " " " "	25.00

Our "points" are made short and sharp for practical people.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

New Stock is now in!

—SPECIAL BARGAINS.—

FAIR DEALING——LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! 79 more young men to learn TELEGRAPHY. Good situations guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Superintendent SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Purchase one them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LIGHT DRAFT COMBINATION PENN HARROW.

Best In The World.

Stretcher sent with Harrow.

Wheel Revolves and gives the ground Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor Another great advantage the Penn Harrow has over any other, it can be so easily changed into Five Different Harrows, a Corn Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on his place, and they are adapted to any soil.

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy impliment on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.

Opposite Philadelphia, Pa. Camden, New Jersey.

THE DREAM.

In the dream I dreamt to-night,
Love came, armed with magic might;
Fret and fever, doubt and fear,
Foes that haunt his kingdom here.
Misconception, vain regretting,
Bootless longing, cold forgetting,
The dark shades of change and death,
Ever hovering on his path;
Vanish from our sound or sight
In the dream I dreamt to-night.

Time's strong hand fell helpless down;
Fate stood dazed without her frown;
Sly suspicion, cold surprise,
Faded 'neath the happy eyes;
And the voice I love was speaking,
And the smile I love was making
Sunshine in the golden weather,
When we too stood close together;
For you reigned in royal right
In the dream I dreamt to-night.

And I woke, and woke to see
A cold world, bare and blank to me,
A world whose stare and sneer scarce hidden
Told me that as fruit forbidden
Love and trust must ever pine
In so sad a clasp as mine,
All too faint and fragile grown,
For gifts that youth holds all its own;
Ah, best to wake, forgetting quite
The sweet dream I dreamt to-night.

Agricultural.

Farm Hints.

A well started crop is usually profitable, and one put in late or under unfavorable conditions is seldom satisfactory.

Harrowing winter grain is a practice that is now generally adopted by the better farmers. This should be done with implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guano, bone dust, wood ashes, or other fertilizer may be applied before the harrowing.

Spring wheat should be sown as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. A top-dressing of manure may be added after sowing. The good effect of a soluble fertilizer can sometimes be seen in a few hours, especially if the application is soon followed by a gentle shower that takes the substance down to the roots. Any start given to the young plants is felt for good throughout their whole life. In using any concentrated fertilizer, care must be taken that it does not come in contact with seeds. If scattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface after sowing there is no danger, otherwise it should be mixed with the soil.

Fodder Crops: There should be ample provision of food for farm animals during the summer months, when the pastures are short from drouth. A leafy sort of oats may be sown with peas and thus obtain a double crop of green fodder. The value of Hungarian grass as a supply of good green food is not easily over-estimated.

Beets, including mangels, may be sown the last of the month. Quick starting of the seeds may be insured by soaking them. They should be sown so soon as germination begins. After the plants are up they will need weeding and thinning.

Grass is a leading farm crop, and is much neglected. Our farmers have given very little attention to the study of grass, and the soils and culture best adapted to the various sorts. A permanent meadow of pasture needs to be kept up by a yearly top-dressing of manure or commercial fertilizer. It is hoped that the American farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance of grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with due consideration.

Potatoes: Potatoe beetles are well under control, and potatoes are now a certain crop, and a profitable one when given clean culture on a rich mellow soil. It is well to plant early sorts and harvest the tubers before the "rot" has time to reach them.

Sundry Matters: Put all the farm implements in good order during rainy days. Clear up the rubbish that has accumulated. Look well to fences before cattle are turned out.

The Orchard and Nursery: When trees are too warm on the passage often from the heat of a steamer or from the weather, the buds start into growth and sometimes make shoots several inches long. The buds near the ends of the branches start first, and they will be gradually less affected below. Usually there will be some of the lower ends that have not started. Every branch should be cut back to a good sound bud, if there is but one, and the tree is left but little better than a bare stick.

Starting an Orchard Cheaply: Many a settler is obliged to postpone the outlay for an orchard until he can better afford it. The cheapest way to start an orchard is to raise the stocks and graft them; but this costs time and skill which one may not have. An orchard may be had for the least outlay of money by buying root-grafts. These are advertised by many western nurseries. They consist of a root, or part of one grafted with a cion of two or three buds. These are prepared during the winter, packed in boxes of sand, and kept in the cellar until they can be set out in spring. The nurseryman grows these two or three years, and then sells them, as trees. The farmer can, if he wishes, purchase the root-grafts and grow them himself.

In planting root-grafts, give them good corn land; lay out the rows the width to work with the cultivator; the root-grafts, may be dibbled in every foot or 18 inches, letting but one bud come above the surface. In three years, a majority of them will make trees large enough to plant in the orchard.

Grafting of Old Trees: A tree is to be grafted when it is a poor kind, and we wish to change the kind of fruit it bears. If the tree is very large it is well to graft only the lower third of the branches the first year. The best time for apple and pear trees is just as the buds are swelling.

A Michigan wool grower considers the merino the best sheep. In his opinion they can be kept in large flocks of 100 or 1000, but it cannot be done with the coarse wooled sheep. While many have tried the experiment with coarse wooled sheep and failed, success has attended the efforts of those who used fine wooled breeds.

The finest specimens of chrysanthemums are obtained by the English method of training to a single stem, nipping off all the laterals, but never pinching the leader and removing all but three of the best flower buds, which would then give three very remarkable flowers. Only incurved flowers are shown at the great London shows. It is a vital point that the young plant should be kept constantly growing.

In relation to wide tires for wagon wheels, Mr. Whitcomb, of Battle Creek, Michigan, discourses thus: "If we construct and nicely grade a road to-day and then put on an engine of destruction, it would be no more destructive than the fact of our practice. The narrow tires of our wagons cut up and destroy roads as fast as they can be made, while a slight covering of gravel will become compact by the passing of a wide tire

Doura, or sorghum we see has been receiving notice in the *Country Gentleman*, and several correspondents speak favorably and unfavorably of it. It is claimed that stock relish it more than they do corn fodder. It is adapted to light sandy soil, and does well with a small quantity of fertilizer. It sprouts very rapidly after being cut for fodder, thus producing a second crop. It stands wet and drought much better than corn, and is highly recommended for ensilage purposes.

An Ohio man has invented a grain drill which sows the grain upon the surface of the prepared ground in a row six inches broad and covers it by shovels which throw the surface soil over it, leaving an open furrow between the rows of wheat. His drill tubes are one foot apart, so that half the land is occupied with grain and half with furrows between. By this method he deepens the soil by placing the seed at the surface and then putting the surface soil from between the rows on top of it.

Lettuce plants that were wintered in frames may be set out at the same time as early cabbages, placing them between the rows of cabbages, and a foot apart. They may also be transplanted to other cold frames and give a crop earlier. Seeds should be sown under grass or in window-boxes for a succession. As soon as the soil is in good condition seeds may be sown in the open ground, on rows fifteen inches apart, to be thinned to ten inches apart The curled Simpson, tennis ball and Hanson are among good kinds.

Any one may grow the tuberose with certainty of flowering it, if the following conditions are observed: in buying bulbs be sure that the flower-germ is sound, for on this point depends success, for if that has decayed all the attention and care bestowed upon them will be of no avail. In planting remove all offshoots from the sides of bulbs and plant about four inches deep. Bulbs planted under these conditions will not bloom much before September. When wanted earlier than this, they can be started in pots.

As Light as a Feather

Of a feathers lightness we may form some idea when we find that the largest quill of a golden eagle weighs only sixty-five grains, and that seven such quills do not weigh more than a copper penny-piece; that the feathers of a common fowl which weighs thirty-seven ounces, weigh only three ounces; and that the entire plumage of an owl weighs only one ounce and a half. Meant as they are, some for covering and some for strength, we shall find them, on examination, very differently put together. The light down part, when examined through a microscope, will be found to bear little resemblance to the flat part of the quill. If it were not so a bird would scarcely be able to fly at all; for when the flat of the wing was pressed down, the air would pass through it, and no yield no resistance. The fibers of the downy part, we see, have little connection with each other; they have short and loose side shoots; just sufficient to mat them together when pressed close to the skin; whereas, the side shoots of quill-feather hook and grapple with one another, so as to make one firm and united surface

The Fair Sex.

The Eccentricities of Fashion.

India linen dresses are made up with the upper half of the sleeves and the whole of the yoke of embroidery, and very narrow embroidered borders on the basque and ruffles.

A full overskirt caught up at the knee is the latest style, it is puffed at the back, but in front it hangs in drapery like that of a blouse. The waist worn with this skirt is round and should be gathered.

Colored brocades, checks of satin and repped silk, and almost all the pretty materials of last winter are selling for half or even a fourth of the original price.

Sash ribbons have grown so wide that they are used to make dress waists in Paris. This must not be construed as meaning that the ribbon is unwrapped around the wearer; the pattern is laid upon it and the pieces cut from it as they would be from silk. Sash ribbon in Boston at the present writing is so miraculously cheap that a whole costume made from it would not be dear.

Among the new American silks is a diagonal which is sold for $1.50 a yard, and coming in every color found among the French silks is really one of the best things offered this season. It is twenty-three inches wide, very soft, and may be pulled, crushed and twisted in all manner of ways without injury.

The becoming fashion of bordering bonnets with frills of lace is to be more in favor than ever this summer, and every sort and kind of lace will be in demand for this purpose.

Small cashmere shoulder wraps of light tints bordered with embroidery and fringe are to be the proper thing to wear with light muslin dresses this summer, and black wraps with embroidery in cashmere colors or in black are to be worn with grenadine gowns.

The woman who likes bonnet strings ought to be happy this summer, for it will be allowable for her to wear three pairs at once if she choose.

The India pongees are among the most economical things in the shape of silk goods, for they wash like cotton, and are twenty-eight inches wide, so that there is very little waste in cutting them. They are shown in deep, rich colors, and also in their characteristic dull grays, browns, buffs and blues. The figures are the interlaced rings, the stars and the curious little designs which resemble snowflakes rather than anything else, and the polka dot.

Surah checks sell at $1.25 and $1.50 this year, and are shown in all the new colors mingled with white. Louisines, always attractive, are unusually pretty and the simple way in which they are made up will cause them to be among the most desirable of summer dress goods. Trimmings of wide velvet ribbon laid lengthwise down the plaits of the skirt, and bordering the basque and sleeves with tripple rows of loops make these dresses gay or sober, as colored or black velvet is chosen.

Last summer came and went, leaving certain dark silks of the variety known as "summer" on the counters, and these can now be bought for two-thirds of their old price, although they are of perfectly good quality.

Sleeves of summer dresses are made with the upper half of open embroidery.

THE CHILDREN.

Some charming children's fancy costumes may be made as follows: A Lorraine suit for a little girl from 8 to 10 years of age has a cashmere skirt bordered with two bands of velvet. The velvet waist laces up the front, and is trimmed with gilt chains and metal ornaments. On the upper part of the waist is a small piece of velvet joined to the lower part by a narrow band of the same goods taken around the armhole. Between this and the waist is a white muslin shirred guimpe, with wide sleeves terminating above the elbow. The back of the waist is in one piece and is rounded, while the front is pointed. The long apron is of plaited muslin. The hair is braided down the back, and on the top of the head is a wreath of daisies in red, yellow and white. A postilion suit for a miss from 12 to 15 years of age consists of a round skirt of striped taffetas, formed of one breadth of goods cut apron-shape and two straight breadths of goods. The waist is of satin pekin. It opens in front over a plastron vest cut out square in the neck, which buttons on the left side against the waist by means of a false band placed underneath. The basque is rounded and cut in the back like a postilion jacket. In the back of the neck is a large plaited pekin collar. The hat is of oil-cloth or black satin. It has a broad brim and a high-pointed crown; around the crown are ribbons in several colors, which form a cockade on the left side.

The hair is dressed catogan style and tied with a broad ribbon. A whip is carried in the hand. A bridal suit of the year 1815 for a little girl from 8 to 10 years of age is of white satin. On the straight skirt are two flounces and a full shell-shaped lace trimming, with small bunches of orange blossoms intermixed. The round waist buttons in the back and is cut square in the neck. The white satin belt closes on the left side under a rosette. Around the neck is a full lace ruching. The cap is of a small cone-shaped piece of stiff tulle covered with lace. Around the lace is a ful lace ruching. On the end of the cap is a tulle veil, which falls down the back and and is taken over the arm. On the top of the cap is a bunch of orange blossoms. Depending from the right arm is a white satin bag. The gloves are of white silk. An incroyable bridegroom's suit has knee-breeches of light-blue woolen goods, striped with satin in a darker shade. They are drawn in below the knee by satin ribbon tied on the side in loops. The bright red vest is very short; has broad revers and two rows of buttons. The coat is of dark striped satin. It has long tails and deep revers lined with white satin. The jabot is of white lace. The white muslin Robespierre cravat is taken twice around the neck, and tied in front in a knot with two straight ends. In the left button-hole are long ends in different colored ribbons falling over the coat. The silk stockings are striped, and the shoes are of black patent-leather.

NEW DUTIES FOR WOMEN.—New authorities, new duties, new joys have come to women. She has discovered her latent power. The despair which had benumbed her spirit is changed into hopefulness and usefulness. She is no more alone; noble women have appeared to help and sustain her in her upward struggle. The abused wife, the lonely widow, the aspiring daughter, the gifted maiden, they all have been assisted, encouraged by the movements. Unjust laws have been stricken from the statute books, colleges have been opened, business opportunities increased, women doctors prolong the lives of our daughters, women lawyers see that justice is done to their sex, and in a thousand ways has the sympathy and love of women for women borne its golden harvest. And if our women will only make use of these privileges which are already attained, others will come in time. The right use of existing privileges is the stepping stone to higher ones. Our women doctors did not ask shall we have patients when we have finished our duties? They studied, graduated, and the patient came. Our lady lawyers are not sure of clients, but they went to work and asked for admission as soon as they were equipped for their work. And these women who would like to enter the field of politics must do the same. They must make a study of it. Political information is the essential basis of all intelligent political action, and if woman has attained that knowledge, our legislative halls will open their doors by force of the public will. Women must show that politics is not a scramble for office, but that it requires intelligence and sound preparation. They must study political economy and political history. Let women take up civil service reform, the reform of a municipal government, and other problems which await a solution, and if they can treat these questions logically and thoroughly the franchise is near at hand.—*Madame Neymen.*

One hears of costumes of the transition reason, but it is not every day that one sees them, and the girl who walked down Tremont street the other day wearing one was justly regarded as a public benefactor. She had on a black silk skirt made with all manner of puffs at the back of the skirt; a very minute theatre bonnet, a small black fur collar and muff and a short, plaited basque of Scotch tweed, apparently belonging to a spring suit, and, by way of grand connecting link, harmonizing skirt, basque, collar and bonnet; she wore pale coral-red gloves drawn over her tweed-covered arms and held in place by a bangle. She held on her way, not making a stay, in spite of a general giggle that arose about her, and seemed to think her gloves were the cause of the general admiration, which was in reality given to what she would probably have called her *toott ensemble.*

Telegraphing in Japan.

Telegraphing in Japan and China is no slouch of a job. There are 44,000 characters or hieroglyphics in the language, and no telegraphic alphabet is equal to the task of representing them. A system has been devised by which only 6,900 characters, divided into 214 classes, need be used, and by the aid of numbers they can be transmitted by wire. But imagine a lightning operator in America trying to send several thousand words of a newspaper "special" by such a method as that. The operator, the message and the telegraph editor would all probably be badly "broken up" in the operation.

A general strike of the coal miners of the Hocking Valley, in Ohio, began against a reduction amounting to 30 cents per day.

The count of cash in the U. S. Treasury vaults was completed, and an excess of 3 cents was found in favor of Mr. Gilfillan.

Newfoundland Dogs.

The man who thinks that Newfoundland dogs of noble mein and build troop in droves through the country, is, in our Yankee phrase, a good deal "off," The Newfoundland dog is not only, like the traditional prophet, without honor in his own country, but there are very few of him at all. The pure breed is almost extinct. We find any day in a New England town better dogs of the Newfoundland type than I have seen during a week's stay in the city of St. Johns. The streets are filled with mongrels, big dogs, small dogs, spaniels, esquimaux, and mastiffs, but almost all low curs of vile breed and pattern. Well-informed Newfoundlanders smile satirically when you extol their famous dogs, and go so far as to deny that the animal originated in the island at all. As a rule, the big black Newfoundland dog is a much abused beast.

He is sought out more for strength than beauty, kept on low diet, used in winter to draw sledges of wood, and is made anything but a household divinity. His temper is good up to 5 years old, when he is apt to become snappish. The water is his natural home, and he will steal away at night and travel long distances for his bath. The test of his purity, of breed and general merits are thick-webbed foot, good bushy tail, the comely shape and poise of the head, and deep-black color on the roof of the mouth. His degeneration is charged to the abuse of him as a beast of burden, and to one of the island's old laws to protect sheep, which has given a policeman 50 cents for shooting dogs found at large—a statute under which many fine dogs have been ruthlessly slaughtered.

The earliest records of the island show that the aboriginal dog of the country was a good-tempered creature of great size, and so strong that he could draw from the water seals weighing hundreds of pounds. He had a passionate fondness for the sea, lived on raw fish, and was a skillful fisher, swimming rapidly under water and catcing his prey by the mouth. A case is cited where one of these dogs was seen catching fish for sheer sport, heaping them up on shore, and then plunging in for others. The same records prove, however, that this dog was of an extinct species, very different from the present Newfoundland, though the latter, in his latitude, is very fond of raw fish.—*Boston Traveler.*

Save the Pieces.

Furniture and crockery will be broken, "for 'tis their nature to," but they need not be left in that condition week after week, in these days of prepared glue and cement. Make it a rule to repair articles that are worth it, and which can be mended at home, on the same day they are injured, if it be possible; if not, set them aside, not to be used until put in order. A broken-legged chair, or a rickety table, is not only a source of discomfort, but it goes rapidly to ruin when once out of order.

Mended crockery is hardly fit to be used for the table, particularly for holding cooked food. Grease and other matters penetrate the cracks, and they soon become uncleanly. Such dishes will answer to contain the odds and ends which most housekeepers have in the pantry. A subscriber recommends the following preparation for mending almost all articles that can be "stuck" together. It is named "Diamond Cement," and is often sold under that name at twenty-five cents for a two ounce vial. Take one pound of glue, quarter of a pound of white lead (dry), one quart of rain water; half-pint of alcohol; place the first three ingredients in a kettle, and set the kettle in a dish of water. Boil it until the glue is dissolved then add the alcohol, and boil again until all is well mixed. Keep it in well stopped bottles. Use it in the same manner as glue. Should it be a little hardened when wanted for use, soften it by placing the bottle in warm water.

A Double Donation Demanded.

A musical man, accompanied by a hand-organ and a child, has been giving performances for the past week on the streets of Austin. After he had twisted one of the Beethoven soul-stirring symphonies out of the instrument of torture, the artist sent the child among the crowd. A legislator, who had just voted on the fixing of the per diem of the members, disgorged a nickel.

"I vants anoder nickel," lisped the child.

"What for?"

"Dot nickel you put dot cup in vas for de moosic, but mine fadder is a professional beggar besides."

An order issued by the Postoffice Department, several days ago, to place on the list of frauds the Portable Electric Light Company, of No. 22 Water street, Boston, was revoked by Postmaster General Gresham, on the ground that the article advertised for sale is "not a scheme or artifice to defraud, within the meaning of the statute."

The Strausses and Their Music.

In Vienna I went to hear Edward Strauss, one of the three noted Jewish brothers who have composed dance music, lead his orchestra at the Volks Garten, near by the palace. This is a flat, enclosed piece of ground, shaded with horse chestnut and other trees, with pretty walks and hedges, and with two music stands opposite each other, one of which has attached to it a sort of restaurant-hotel for balls and suppers. At this latter music-stand Strauss led his fiddlers to his own tunes and those of his brothers John and Joseph, and about half the music played was of the Strauss family's composition. Edward is a fine looking man, with a dramatic address, rich Jewish eyes and black hair; his clothes are carefully made. He leads his oschestra in a dance fashion scarcely keep from waltzing while he handles the baton. The music of movinghis feet and knees, as if he could the Strausses is voluptuous, confidential, insinuating, coquetting and pretty, but tolerably shallow, and made altogether for the feet and fingers. The audience as a matter of politeness, always applaud the Strauss compositions. A military band in the other stand alternates with this string music, and seemed to me, like military bands everywhere, to have a great deal of brass clattering and din of drums. There were some gentle, graceful people in the audience, which, toward 9 o'clock numbered nearly one thousand; but the cyprians, in consiedrable number, paraded up and down the walks in pairs and threes and singly, and lurked around the environs, tasting their beer and waiting to be addressed. I think I paid sixty cents to go into this concert, which was listened to outside by several thousand free-list patrons, who could hear the music just as well as we within.

The Pronoun Trouble in Arizona

A few days ago a flash young man from an Eastern college arrived at Tombstone, Arizona, and registered his name at the principal hotel. A socially inclined person in a blue shirt and wide-rimmed hat, who chanced to be in the office, good-naturedly answered every question and volunteered a vast amount of interesting information about Arizona in general and Tombstone in particular. "Do you see them hills?" asked the Tombstoner, pointing through one of the office windows. "Well, them hills is chock full of pay dirt." The young man from the East looked shocked. "My dear sir," he said, proudly, but kindly, "you should say those hills and not, them, hills!" The Tombstoner was silent for a moment. He looked the young man from the East critically over, as if he was estimating the size of coffin he would wear. Then drawing out an ivory-stocked seven-shooter of elaborate style and finish, he said in a soft, mild, musical tone of voice, that sounded like a wildwood brook coursing o'er its pebble bed: "My gentle unsalted, tenderfoot from the land of the rising sun, this here's a pint that you and me disagrees on, and we might as well have settled right now. I haven't looked in a grammar lately, but I say 'them' hills is correct, and I'm going to stand by the opinion while I've got a shot left. I'll give you just three minutes to think calmly over the subject, for you probably spoke in haste the first time, and then I'll hear your decision." The young man from the East looked down the delicatel chased barrel of the revolver, into the placid depths of the eye of the Tombstoner, and began to fell that many points in grammar are uncertain and liable to to grow more so. Then he thought of the Coroner's inxuest and of the verdict: "Came to his death by standing in front of Colorado Tom's seven-shooter," and of the long pine box going East by express with $69 charges on it; and before half the three minutes was up he was ready to acknowledge his erros. "Since he had thought it over calmly," he said, "he believed 'them hills is right. He had spoken on the spur of the moment," he ceded, "anp begged a thousand pardons for his presumptious effort to substitute bad grammar for good." The Tombstoner forgave him freely, and, grasping his hand, said: "I know'd you'd say you was wrong after you thought a moment. I admire a man who gives right in without aaguing when he knows he's wrong Come along and irrigate." And they irrigated.

Playing with Fire.

The scene was the public exhibition of the jewels of a demi-mondame, who was about to retire from Parisian life, and so had announced the inevitable sale. Restor Roquerlan was among the spectators, and to his surprise he encountered a newly married friend with his spouse. "You here?" exclaimed the sage of the boulevards, with surprise and regret in his voice; "go home, my dear fellow, go home! Why, it is just as if a railroad superintendent should take his subordinates to a course of lectures on how to run trains off the track!"

The Field of Science.

The best conductor of electricity at present known is silver.

From statistics gathered in India it appears that cholera is far more deadly in the open than in the wooded districts.

M. Zenger ("Ciel et Terre") maintains that the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of the Chinese Sea have a period of twelve days, equal to that of the rotation of the sun.

Vegetable albumen in its pure state is a thick, glairy, tasteless fluid, analogous to the white of an egg. It is found abundantly in the juices of green leaves, as well as in the flour from wheat.

Two ninety-foot lathes, said to be the largest in the world, have been made by the South Boston iron Works. Each lathe contains 600,000 pounds of iron. They are to be used to bore out cannon.

M. Spring (Belgian Academy of Sciences) concludes that the seat of the electricity of storms is not, as generally admitted, in the moist regions of the atmosphere, but in the cold and dry superstratum.

Of the 140,000 known species of plants M. de Candolle finds that mankind makes use of only about 300 at most. He states also that the cherry was known both in Greece and Italy long before the time of Lucullus.

A peculiar tree, named the "Sorrowful," grows upon the island of Goa, near Bombay. It flourishes only at night. The flowers, which have a fragant odor, appear soon after sunset the year round, and close up or fall off as the sun rises.

Ninety-three thousand acres of trees have been planted under the new Arboriculture act in Kansas. Unfortunately preference has been given, because of its rapid growth, to the cotton tree, which in every respect is as worthless as the mullen stalk.

Muskrats cut down trees three feet in diameter. They fell them in any direction with the accuracy of a Michigan lumberman. Along the streams in Southwestern Colorado, millions of feet of valuable timber have been destroyed by these rodents.

Electrical motors have recently been introduced at several French collieries. A Gramme machine has been in use for some time past at the Blanzy mine, and others are at work in the Thibaud mines, belonging to the Terre Noire Company, and at the mine de la Peronniere.

Professor Whitney maintains that the earth is gradually drying up—a process which commenced in cretaceous times. The increasing dryness, within the historical period of Persia, Arabia, the countries around the Aral and Caspian, North Africa and Greece, is proved by abundant facts.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says that sunflower oil is greatly used for adulterating salad oil, and that the leaves of the plants are largely employed in the adulteration of tobacco. The oil is supposed to be unsurpassed as a lubricant, and soap made from it is unequaled for softening the skin.

A German patent has just been taken out for the manufacture of bottles, etc., from cast iron, containing 12 per cent. of silicon, a compound which is said to resist the action of the strongest acids. It is also recommended for the iron plates of zinc and iron galvanic batteries.

The skeleton of a Dinosaurin reptile, thirty-five feet long, has been unearthed in the Bad Lands of Dakota. The creature is supposed to have stood twenty-five feet high. The weight of the skull is 694 pounds, and the whole skeleton 1900 pounds. The bones will be placed in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

The tensile strength of glass has been shown to be between 2000 and 9000 pounds per square inch, and the crushing strength between 6000 and 10,000 pounds per square inch. By trials a short time ago M. Traulienie found that flooring glass one inch square and one foot between the end supports breaks under a load of 170 pounds.

Professor Owen, in *Longman's Magazine*, says that "present evidence concurs in concluding that the modes of life and grades of thought of the men who have left evidences of their existence at the earliest periods, hitherto discovered and determined, were such as are now observable in 'savages,' or the human races which are commonly so-called.

Professor Norkenskjold, during his arctic voyage, was perplexed by the question: What becomes of the bodies of animals which die a natural death? He very seldom found such remains, and declared that on Spitzbergen it was easier to find vertebræ of monster extinct reptiles than the bodies of the seal, walrus or bird of the present day. The problem is yet unsolved.

In an American Association paper Dr. Britton describes a post-tertiary, pre-glacial deposit, near Bridgeton, N. J., comsaca enough to furnish a building material, which contains casts of the shells of the hard clam, with silicified wood, and in which very fine impressions of leaves—including those of the sweet gum, or liquidambar, viburnum, zizania and elm—are occasionally found.

An account is given in English journals of the performance of a locomotive on the Great Northern Railroad, which recently carried the Duke of Edinburg from Leeds to London, 186¾ miles, in three hours, or at the rate of sixty-two miles per hour. This speed has frequently been equalled and sometimes surpassed for short distances. The engine had driving wheels eight feet in diameter, or two feet larger than the wheels of American engines.

A health station for patients suffering from pulmonary consumption is to be erected on the summit of the Schwarzhorn in Switzerland, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the sea. The hotel, which is to bear the name of "Adlerborst" (eyrie), will be built to accommodate 200 guests and be accessible by a narrow carriage-road, as well as by a wire-cord tramway. The construction of the hotel is to be proceeded with at once, and the house is to be ready for occupancy in two years.

According to the recent official report the use of horse-flesh as an article of human food is steadily increasing in Paris. In 1875, 7000 horses were slaughtered for this purpose; in 1880 the number was 9000, and in 1881, 9300. Besides these, there were sold at the forty establishments exclusively devoted to this business ten carcasses of donkeys in 1875, 320 in 1880 and 400 in 1881. The estimated weight of horse-flesh consumed in Paris last year was about 1670 English tons, and in addition about 18 tons of donkey-flesh, without reckoning the offal, which is used in the making of sausages.

Gambetta's Oratory.

The chief secret of Gambetta's power as an orator was that he allowed his emotions to carry him along with them, as seemingly helpless as a leaf in the tempest. He employed none of the arts of oratery, none of those studied gestures which are the stage carpentry of the tribune, the sheet anchor of mediocrity. Gambetta's characteristic eloquence was the language of passion; it was not until his whole being was shaken and convulsed by the storm within him that the jeers of enemies were silenced and men who detested his principles grew pale with excitement and surrendered themselves for the time being to the magic of his influence. I was in the chamber of deputies whe Gambetta delivered one of his last great speeches. He walked up the steps of the tribune listlessly; his face was unusually flushed; he seemed oppressed by the summer heat and doubtful of himself. He commenced speaking slowly, almost hesitatingly, and in such a low voice that every head was bent forward in order to catch his words. There was no mighty swing of the axe against the tree he wished to fell, but a dilatory clipping of the bark that was positively irritating to those who expected to see the giant rush at once to his task. Presently some murmurs arose in the house, some scoffing from the reactionary side. Gambetta's nostrils dilated, the red hue of his face changed to pale olive, his fingers clutched the rostrum nervously and his voice at each successive period rose to a higher tone. Fresh interruptions came, in which perhaps the orator caught some bitter personal allusion. Then he began to pace the tribune like a caged lion. His massive head was thrown back and his eye flashed defiance, while period after period was thundered forth with such a volume of sound as to drown the rising tumult. From that moment, and for fully an hour afterward, the chamber was spell-bound.

A Lost Locomotive.

A locomotive ran through a broken bridge on the Kansas Pacific Railway, across Kiowa creek, several years ago, sinking into the mud at the bottom, and has never since been heard from, though repeated efforts have been made, by digging and boring, to rocover so valuable a piece of property. The bottom is quicksand, but even quicksands have limits, and it seems very singular that the longest boring-rod has failed to find any trace of the sunken engine. By-and-by the silent mysterious operation will drain the quicksand and harden it into rock, and then, long after the Kansas Pacific road has been forgotten, and the Kiowa creek has vanished from the map, some future scientist will discover a curious piece of mechanism, undoubtedly the work of human hands, lying under so many hundred feet of sandstone, and will use the fact as a basis of calculating how many million years old the human race must be.

The Treasury Department decides that, under the new law, "it is not necessary to efface the carved figures on a vessel's main beam showing the gross tonnage, but that the amount of the net tonnage, which shall also be the registered tonnage, must be carved upon the beam as well."

Cullings.

At a recent fire in Ottawa, Canada, some one sent a telegram to the owner, who was in Boston, saying: "Premises all on fire. What shall we do?" The answer came back promptly: "Put it out."

"I know," said a little girl to her elder sister's young man at the supper table, "that you will join our society for the Protection of Little Birds, for mamma says you are very fond of larks."

"I like your new hat very much," he said. "It's 'chic,' there's a sort of 'abondon'"—"There isn't any sort of a band on it," she said, pouting; "it's a real ostrich feather."

A member of the rhetorical class just finished his declamation, when the professor said: "Mr. —, do you suppose that a general would address his soldiers n the manner you spoke that piece?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply, "if he was half-scared to death, and as nervous as a cat."

A cute editor wrote the following: "A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us, if he was alive. He still appears in the street; but as he did not call, it is naturally supposed that he is dead and walking around do save funeral expenses."

This slang does raise the very mischief. When a handsome young wife went to a hardware store to get one of those wooden contrivances to mash potatoes and said, "I want a masher," every man in the shop, from the boss to the office boy, started to wait on her.

Gent to waiter: "Bring me some grammatical and typographical errors." Waiter (looking puzzled at first, but recovering in a moment his usual serenity): "We are just out of them, sir." "Then what do you mean by keeping them on your bill of fare?"

A man found a rough-looking individual in his cellar. "Who are you?" he demanded. "The gasman come to take the statement of the meter," was the reply. "Great heavens!" cried the householder, "I hoped you were only a burglar."

An Irishman once received a doctor's bill. He looked it carefully over, and said he had no objections to paying for the medicines; but the visits he will return.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stepped before the leopard's cage. "Wa'al, yes," said John; "but he's dreffully freckled. Ain't he?"

"En passant:" What are you always thinking about, Ida?" "I am always thinking about nothing, auntie. I never think about anything unless I happen to think of something to think about."

A little girl who ran home from school, all out of breath, said: "Oh, please, ma, may I get married and have a husband?" "My child!" exclaimed the astonished mother, "don't let me hear such words from you again!" "Well, then, may I have a piece of bread and butter and go out to play in the back yard?"

It was a sleeping car at midnight. Three-fourths or more of the passengers had been kept awake by the loud snores of an adept in the art. Sometimes Æolian strains would mount the scale and in fortissimo melody it would almost lull the listener to repose with its plaintive lullaby. At last a stentorian blast that fairly made the windows rattle was followed by a period of perfect silence. "Thank heaven," exclaimed a passenger, "he has blown his brains out."

Useful servants: After the war, says a correspondent, when the number of our servants was much reduced, two negro girls aged eighteen and twenty, went to the nearest village to hire out. The lady, to whom they applied, asked if they could cook. "No'om we ain't never bin cook none." "Can you wash?" "No'om, we ain't bin wash none neither. Aunt Sally wash." "Can you clean house, then?" "No'om, least we ain't never been clean none." And so I went on through the whole list of qualifications, receiving always the same negative answer. "Well, what in heaven's name," said I at last, "have you been accustomed to do?" Lucinda's dusky face brightened. "Sukey here, she hunt for master's specs, and I keep flies off de ole miss!"

Statistical and Useful.

The Money Order System.

The following figures are furnished by the General Superintendent of the money order department: The number of money orders issued during the fiscal year was 7,240,537 for the whole United States. This in money reached the enormous sum of $100,352,818.82. Over a hundred millions passed in absolute safety through our hands. The fees paid to the Postoffice Department reached the aggregate of $916,422.80. For the transaction of all this an immense amount of correspondence is necessary. We wrote nearly 40,000 letters last year.

"You spoke of the increase."

"True. If you are not tired of figures I will give you some more. In 1879 we had 1,161,378 transactions, amounting in money to $43,652,273.37. This was an increase over 1878 of 100,119 transactions and $5,000,000. The next year, 1880, showed 1,351,095 transactions, amounting in all to $51,231,749.04. This was a gain over the previous year of 189,920 transactions, and $7,579,475.67. The work is constantly increasing. The average of all the orders is $13."

Quantity of Seed per Acre.

Grain Drilled. — Wheat, 1½ to 2 bushels; rye, 1½ to 1½; oats, 2½ to 3; Barley and oats, 1 bushel of oats to 2 bushels of barley; peas, 2 to 3 bushels; buckwheat, ½ to ⅔ of a bushel; corn in hills, 6 to 9 quarts; in drills for fodder, 2 to 3 bushels; broom corn in drills, ½ to ⅔ of a bushel; beans, 1 to 1½ bushels; sorghum, ⅓ to ½ of a bushel.

Grasses.—Timothy, 8 to 12 quarts; orchard grass, 1¾ to 2 bushels; redtop, 12 to 16 quarts; Kentucky blue grass, 3 bushels; white clover, 4 to 6 quarts; red clover 6 to 8 quarts; millet, ½ to ¾ bushel; lucerne, 8 to 10 pounds.

Vegetables and Seeds.—Beets, 4 to 5 pounds; carrots, 2 pounds; ruta baga, ¾ to 1 pound; tobacco, 2 ounces, cotton, 2 to 5 bushels; turnips, 1 to 2 pounds; onions, 3 to 4 pounds.

How He Diverted His Pa's Mind

The bad boy's pa, according to *Peck's Sun*, has been taken in and done for by a pious Colorado swindler, who made him vice-president of a fraudulent mining company which didn't own any mine. After relating the circumstances the bad boy said to the grocery man: "Don't you never try to get rich quick."

"Never you mind me," said the grocery man. "They don't catch me on any of their silver mines. But I hope this will have some influence on you, and teach you to respect your pa's feelings and not play any jokes on him while he is feeling so bad over his being swindled."

"O, I don't know about that. I think when a man is in trouble, if he has a good little boy to take his mind from his troubles, it rests him. Last night we had hot maple syrup and biscuit for supper, and pa had a saucer full in front of him just a steaming. I could see he was thinking too much about his mining stock, and I thought if there was anything I could do to take his mind off of it and place it on something else I would be doing a kindness that would be appreciated. I sat on the right of pa, and when he wasn't looking I pulled the table cloth so the saucer of redhot maple syrup dropped off in his lap. Well, you'd a dide to see how quick his thoughts turned from his financial troubles to his physical misfortunes. There was about a pint of hot syrup, and it went all over his lap, and you know how hot melted sugar is, and how it sort of clings to anything. Pa jumped up and grabbed hold of his pants legs to pull them away from hisself, and he danced around and told me to turn the hose on him, and then he took a pitcher of ice-water and poured it down his pants and he said the comdemned old table was getting so rickety that a saucer wouldn't stay on it, and I told pa if he would put some tar on his legs, the same kind that he told me to put on my lip to make my moustache grow, the syrup wouldn't burn so, and then he cuffed me and I think he felt better. It is a great thing to get a man's mind off his troubles, but where a man ha'n't got any mind, like you, for instance—"

At this point the groceryman picked up a fire poker, and the boy went out in a hurry and hung up a sign in front of the grocery, "Cash paid for fat dogs."

A Tickled Hoosier.

An Indiana farmer walked into the house the other day, with a tickled look on his face and his hat on his ear, and called out:

"By gum! Hanner, what do you think?"

"What's happened now."

"You know that fellow who sold me the churn and had me sign a paper?"

"Yes."

"Well that paper was a note for fifty dollars."

"Noa!"

"True as preaching. And what else do you suppose?"

"He sold it?"

"Right you are. Went and sold it to a bank in Vincennes, and I've got to pay it. Think of it, Hanner—my note good 'nuff to be sold to a bank four stories high and with plate glass windows, and they send me just the same kind of a notice to pay as they would a rich man. I must let old Sims hear of it in some way. The Sims family look upon us as scrubs, and here we are treated the same as if we rode in a 'keerige behind four hosses."

That Woman Again.

"Good morning."

"Good morning, madam! Take a seat!"

"You don't know me, do you?"

"I am under the necessity of saying that I do not, madam!"

"Well, I will tell you who I am. I am Mrs. Churchill, the editress of the *Queen Bee*, of Denver. Of course you know me now, and of course have heard of the *Queen Bee*. The boys, they call it the *She Bee*, but I don't care what they call it, so long as they are good looking and take the paper. It is a saucy paper and some things that makes the gentlemen blush and reddens their cheeks; but it is a fearless paper, I assure you, and goes for the men right and left."

"What is the politics of your illustrious journal, my dear madam?"

"My politics and religion are woman's rights, woman's independence, and woman's privilege to vote. You know or ought to know, that woman rules the world, the court, the grove. She controls man as the potter controls his clay. She nurses the baby, spanks the children, rocks the cradle, flirts with the boys, and looks after man, especially the young man, with a growing moustache and a good bank account. We make great sacrifices for man. Perhaps you don't see it this way, but I looked after a man once until I got tired of the vigil and had to employ a wet nurse to continue the business. But I wanted to say to you that I am here among you rustlers to see what I can do for the *Queen Bee*. I sat up all night in the car, got here this morning and don't like myself, but when I am fixed up good, I am a daisy."

With these brief observations, the young lady who is known as the editress of the *Queen Bee*, of Denver, of the state of Colorado, departed, leaving us with the impression of a once beautiful woman, femine garrulity, frizzes, gray curls, starch, powder, woman's rights, and an intense hatred of wicked man. She is about 53 years old, so she says, but don't look an inch over eighteen (?) and is as dashing and bewitching as any young woman intent on heart breaking.

We hope the sweet stranger will call again. She expressed us favorably, and as our gray-haired grandmother possesses an interest to us that will never die, we feel a kindly interest in the good woman who revives the touching reminiscences of that early *E*period.—*Paso Herald*.

Courtship in Greenland.

There is something exceedingly melancholy in the accounts which are given of the custom of courtship in Greenland. Generally, women enter upon the blessed estate with more willingness and less solicitude than men. The women of Greenland are an exception to this rule. A Greenlander, having his affections upon some female, acquaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parents are thus agreed the next preceeding is to appoint two female negotiators whose duty is to broach the subject to the young lady. This is a matter of great tact and delicacy. The lady ambassadors do not shock the young lady to whom they are sent by any sudden or abrupt avowal of the awful subject of their mission. Instead of doing this they launch out in praises of the gentleman who seeks her hand. They speak of the splendor of his house, the sumptuousnees of his furniture, of his courage and skill in catching seals, and other accomplishments. The lady, pretending to be affronted even at these remote hints, runs away, tearing the ringlets of hair as she retires, while the ambassadresses, having got the consent of her parents, pursue her, take her by force to the house of her destined husband and there leave her. Compelled to remain there, she sits for days with dishevelled hair, silent and dejected, refusing every kind of sustenance, until at last, if kind entreaties do not prevail she is compelled by force, and even by blows, to submit to the detested union. In some cases the Greenland women faint at the proposals of marriage; in others they fly to the mountains and only return when compelled to do so by hunger and cold. If one cuts off her hair it is a sign that she is determined to resist to death. The Greenland wife is the slave of her husband, doomed to a life of toil, drudgery and privation.—*Ex.*

During a gust at Williamsport, Penna., two boats in which men were returning from a boom on the river capsized. Three young men, named Herman Hartman, Del Rhoads and Grant Moore, and a boy, named Wilts, wore drowned.——Four Swedes were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Washington, Washington Territory.——A "scale-eaten" boiler in Donald McCleary's planing mill, at Portland, Oregon, burst, blowing out the front of the mill, and killing the engineer. Two other men were injured.——Mary Ayres, ten years of age, was burned to death at a bonfire in Falls Village, Connecticut.

He Wanted a Contrasting Shade.

"How much will I need?" asked a shopping husband of a dry goods clerk.

"That will depend upon the number of yards you require," said the clerk, with icy sarcasm.

"Hum! I suppose so. I want enough goods to make a dress for my only wife—I mean for—my wife only," stammered the luckless shopper.

"I think twenty yards would do," answered the clerk, measuring the man before him mentally and wondering if his wife was of the same piece, "shall I cut it off?"

"I—I haven't decided on the color," said the perspiring buyer. "What are the new shades—have you any of them?"

"We have them all," said the clerk, with emphasis; "our senior partner has just sent us several cases of crushed strawberries, molasses and milk, mashed raspberries, squeezed gooseberries, spotted leopard, mud turtle, bullock's blood, wall lizard—"

"I don't think she would like them," interrupted the shopping husband; "her tastes are very quiet; have you subdued mouse?"

"That's old," said the clerk; "it's shelved long ago."

"Perhaps you have its antithesis?"

"It's what?" asked the clerk, as he reached under the counter for something to protect himself with.

"The contrasting shade — enraged rat?"

"Is there such a color?" inquired the clerk hoarsely.

"It's the very newest—last from Paree'l."

"We haven't got it," moaned the wretched clerk, "and every woman in town will want it;" and he went out and suicided.

On the Subject of Roads.

The public roads of a district show the spirit and enterprise of the people in the district to a certain extent, and all will admit that good public roads add to the value of the land as much, if not more, than anything of equal cost. A bad road means a small load with great wear and tear to wagon and team, bad roads are the complaint generally. Why? First, they are badly drained and not enough work done on them; second, there is but little thought given to making roads, and the work is often done late in the fall; third, men plow and scrape more than there is any need of, and make a narrow, poor road when they get through. It is cheaper to make a good wide road when the land will permit, than a narrow one, from the fact that in making a wide one you simply bring the dirt from the ditches upon the road bed, which should never be plowed up or disturbed. A public road should be 35 feet from outside to outside of ditches, highest in the center, and curving gradually to the outside of the ditches. The road bed (that is the part between the inside of the ditches) should be 25 feet wide. The ditches should be 5 feet wide and one foot deep on the outside, and deeper, if necessary, with sufficient grade to draw on the water, otherwise there will be a bad, muddy road. Now with such a road the bed is solid, and the soil scraped on top will soon pack and become hard. There is no danger in being tipped over, and travel is not obliged to follow in a single rut, as it must in a narrow road. Dry roads mean good ditches. To fill up mud holes without draining is simply putting in more dirt to make more mud.

Shooting at Long Range.

Jacob Fresh applied to the Government recently for a pension, alleging that he was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with his sabre for a distance of five miles, near Huntonville, Va., on July 2, 1863, and that while in that fight he was cut in the right arm and shot in the left arm and leg. One of the Government pension examiners at Washington wrote in reply: "The claim is inadmissible without further and more definite information. The claimant is therefore required, with the return of of this letter, to state, under oath, what caused him to get into a fight with his sabre; what kind of a sabre it was he got into a fight with; how he happened to have a hand-to-hand fight with it; whether he had hands; whether there were any witnesses present during the fight; how he managed to get shot while fighting with his sabre; whether it was a shooting sabre; whether he believes the sabre shot him; whether it shot anybody else; whether he shot it; how many shots were fired: who fired the first shot; whether the soldier was in the habit of figting with his sabre; how long a time he fought it, and whether he had ever fought any other sabre. It should be shown by competent testimony whether the soldier shot the sabre or the sabre shot the soldier. It should also be shown whether they fought for the distance of five miles apart or the sabre was five miles long.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. May 10, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County,

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

BACK FROM NEW YORK!

With the second
Supply of Spring and
Summer Goods.
We will be glad to
have you call and see
our selection.
Prices talk
for themselves. Come.

G. R. S & Co. "THE FAIR" Spring Mills, Pa.

WHITMER & Co "Supply Depot"

SAVE 20 PER CENT
by calling at
D. GARMAN & SON'S,
BUSH ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
for your
Dry-goods, Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods.
Every thing marked in plain figures and at the lowest possible price. Try us. 29mr3m

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

——Centre Hall will have a postal money order office after June 1st.

——Tuesday afternoon a rattling thunder gust passed around us.

——Shook brothers, of Penn Hall, gladdened the REPORTER by a call, Tuesday.

——Mr. Reifsnyder, an old and well-known resident of Millheim, died on Sunday of cancer. He is the father of John H. Reifsnyder, esq.

——For want of space and time we are often compelled to boil down letters of local correspondents—still keep sending all you can and we will print all we can.

——Boots and shoes, every style, low in price, for men, women and children, at Doll & Mingle's, the recognized headquarters for first class goods in their line.

——Mr. John Miller, of Rock Springs, gave us a call on Monday. John, years ago, was an attache of the REPORTER, but has got on a big farm since, which he manages successfully.

——Pealer & Long at Spring Mills, who have lately opened a general merchandise store, are doing a lively business. A bran new stock carefully selected and bought for cash enables them to sell at the lowest figures.

——Death has again called off one of the old and respected citizens of Potter township. Mr. Felix Burkholder died on Monday morning. He contracted a cold about a week previous which resulted in his death.

——Mr. J. P. Condo, of Penn Hall, popped in to see us on Monday. Mr. C. is a traveling agent for a Philad. grocery house, and has built up a fine trade.

——We have received a copy of the Joliet, Ill., *Daily News*, which contains portraits and sketches of the prominent business men of that town, among which we notice the handsome phiz of P. Mersinger, formerly of this place.

——Mr. L. B. Frank, mercantile appraiser, has completed his work, and his list of dealers for 1883 will be found in another column. Mr. Frank has filled his appointment with unusual ability.

——The engineers working on a route from Lemont to Scotia completed the grade survey. This line laps a rich ore district and will thus be connected with Tyrone by a junction with the Pennsylvania at Scotia.

——The stock of new spring goods at the Pennsvalley bargain store is complete in dry-goods, groceries, hats boots, shoes, millinery goods, and every thing else belonging to a well regulated store. Call at Dinges' and examine his stock and prices.

——Our young friend, C. R. Neff, son of Laf. Neff, of near this place, we observe from an invitation card sent us, will be one of the orators at the 48th anniversary of Goethean Lit. Soc'y, May 11, Franklin Marshall & College.

——Our venerable friend, Christian Dale, of College township, spent an hour in our sanctum a few days ago, and related interesting incidents of ye ancient time when poor Lo went for scalps in this section.

——Ah! the secret has leaked out—Vanderbilt is not building his railroads through here because of wanting to compete with the Penn'a railroad; that is too small business, but what he is after is to offer the people greater facilities to get to the Philad. Branch for cheap clothing.

——The Centre county tobacco crop of the last two years is yet unsold. We learn that in Clinton county many farmers have two crops of the weed on hand. The price offered by dealers has not met the expectations of the owners, and they have refused to sell.

——The Altoona *Sun*, of 3, says: A project has been set on foot looking to the organization of a stock company for the erection of an ax factory in Tyrone which will have a capacity of turning out daily 420 finished axes, and employing 45 men. Mr. Kerlin, superintendent of Mann's ax factory, near that borough who is a man of rare business qualifications, heads the enterprise.

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

— Some very nice dry-goods, clothing, hats, boots, shoes, umbrellas, glassware, gloves, hosiery, notions, collars and many other articles at the Brockerhoff store are offered at about one-third below cost to close out. No bargains like these ever before offered. Produce taken and highest market price paid for same.

——Bargains always, when you buy your boots and shoes of Doll & Mingles. They sell genuine goods and warrant it as represented.

FROM SPRING MILLS.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last issue there was an article in commendation of the new landlord at the Spring Mills House. The article read: "He will pay his printing bills;" he will not only pay his printing bills, but will pay his grocery bills, his butcher bills, his beer and whisky bills, and whatever other bills he may contract. At the table that Mr. Bibby will set his guests will hnd abundance to eat and prepared in the most relishable manner. There will be no occasion for the guests to run a side board of their own under Mr. Bibby's charge. Mr. Bibby's family will not mar the society of Spring Mills, but will be known as people of the highest type; they will not seek the company of the lower and baser element of society by which they are surrounded. The present occupant, Mr. Bibby, will never be guilty of heralding calumny upon the most respectable people of Spring Mills. When Mr. Bibby's family take their departure from Spring Mills the hall bell will not be rung nor cans pounded in glee over their departure. GREGG.

MEETING OF CLASSIS AT CENTRE HALL.

The annual meeting of the Susquehanna Classis will be held in the Reformed church at this place, commencing on the evening of the 16th instant, and will continue over the following Sunday. This body embraces sixteen pastoral charges, each of which will be represented by its pastor and one elder. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. R. Leighton Gerhart, of Lewisburg. All the sessions are open to the public, and the evening sessions will doubtless prove especially interesting: consisting of discussions on vital subjects relating to Sunday School and missionary causes. The Holy Communion will be celebrated on Sunday morning, 20th; addresses to the Sunday School in the afternoon and preaching in the evening. From this it will appear that along with the regular routine of business there is afforded an opportunity for social, intellectual and religious enjoyment of which it is hopod many will avail themselves.

——On 1st instant the Lewisburg national bank declared a dividend of 12 per cent. The net earnings of the past six months were $12,000. During the year past the stockholders have realized 23 per cent on their stock.

——A rattling thunder gust passed along the northern line of this county on Friday afternoon, and in the mountains in the lower part of the valley there was hail, we are told, large as hickory nuts. Friday night and Saturday rain and cold. Sunday was very fine, and vegetation growing finely and trees in blossom.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The Lord willing the corner stone laying of the Ev. church, at Lemont, Centre county, will take place on Whit Sunday, May 13, services commencing at 10 a. m. All are invited to attend. Rev. G. W. Carrin, of Centre Hall, will officiate.

T. M. MORRIS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting my wife or any of my family to any goods or article whatever, as I will pay no bills so contracted.
10may3t WILLIAM COLYER,
Tusseyville, Pa.

BLACKSMITHING.—Mr. Chas. Bollinger, having taken possession of the smith-shop connected with Murray's coach-shop, is prepared to do all kinds of smithing on short notice and at reasonable charges. Horse-shoeing a specialty. 2may2m

At J. C. Condo's coach shops, Penn Hall, you can find on hand carriages and buggies with Timpkin, Dexter Queen, Vanderbilt or Elliptic springs, platform spring wagons, also manufactures to order the Clark platform spring wagon. Go and see his work before purchasing elsewhere. He uses none but first class stock. 26ap4t

FROM PINE GROVE MILLS.

Wm. Kays, the jolly miller, has gone and taken charge of Geo. Lyon's mill at Balleville. Messrs Tod & Miller, two excellent young men, have taken charge of J. B. Aid's steam mill and aregiving satisfaction all around. D. M. Weaver, our assistant post master, confectioner, grocer, &c., is doing a successful cash business on the competitive plan. It now looks as if the so long selfish world outside of our village had at last made up its mind to extend to us the friendly hand of mutual aid and fellowship. We are soon to be connected by telephone and R. R. The Buffalo Run Railroad is to be run near our town; the grading is being pushed rapidly southward past the Struble ore mines, and on to the famous Bedford Springs is the cry, but don't leave Pine Grove out in the cold this time. Our valley is all life and animation, we can now hear the music of the steam whistle in many directions, and soon there will be more added to the number. A fine body of iron ore has been developed on the Ross farm about ¼ mile east of town, and one on the farm of J. B. Mitchell about the same distance west. John Weaver and Geo. Ard will soon commence prospecting on their farms, and from present indications will find plenty of ore, as might many of their neighbors. The trap of intemperance is set in our midst for another year. Young men beware; reformed husbands and fathers take keed to your goings; be not noticed; heed not temper. Rev. J. A. Koser has taken charge of our academy school, and will do doubt be successful. This is a commendable act, and Mr. Koser deserves the support and encouragement of all the people. The academy building has lately been sold to our wide awake and energetic friend, R. G. Brett, who always strives to be of use in his community, and will do his utmost to have the school, continue. The education of the young is a matter of great importance. According to the latest census the total school population of our country was at that time 15,303,535—enrolled in public schools, 9,780,793; average attendance in public schools, 5,804,993. Enrolled in private schools, 567,160. Now consider the increase since that time from natural causes and from immigration, the present public school population may be safely put at 18,000,000. Of these ten and one-half millions are enrolled in public and private schools, and 6,000,000 is the average attendance, while seven and one-half millions are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet. These are startling figures, and at this rate before another decade has passed there will be more children in this country out of the schools than in them, and yet by that time the children and youth of the present day will be the nation. This being true, is it not time that the people everywhere wake up to a sense of duty? Is not the education of the children and youth the most important issue before the people of this country? A. J. O.

NOT DISCOURAGED.

ED. REPORTER:—I would just say to the farmers, do not be discouraged about the lateness of the spring. We have a promise that there will be seed-time and harvest, while time shall last. Well do I remember that in 1834, the latter part of March we had very fine weather, and also fine in April. I began planting corn on 22 of April, and then May set in cold and on 13th I was planting potatoes when it was so cold that I quit. The ground froze, and on 19 May there were snow storms and the ground was covered with snow. My corn had sprouted and was under the crust ready to come up. After the 19th it got warm, and in a few days my corn came up, and I never had a finer field of corn. There was no fruit that year—apples all frozen. The great trouble this season is this, farmers are plowing too wet; ground is not in order; it will be very injurious to the land. Fruit is all right yet, even the early cherries. C. DALE, SR.

SPRING MILLS.

We have got rid of the elephant and bear shows and Gypsies and all other small things. Frank Rarick has got his new house ready for the plasterers. Jno. A. Grenoble has his cellar walled ready for the carpenters. A. S. Woods is busy digging out the foundation for his new house on Church street. I. J. Grenoble and James Krape have bought Philips and Kennely's plaining mill, and have Peter Philips as foreman with Krape to back him. Our Sabbath School started up and is under headway. Peter Wilson is superintendent, and has been connected with the school for fifty-five years. We are as strong in numbers, for this season of the year, as before, altho' the Methodist brethren saw fit to pull out and organize a school of their own last Sabbath. C. D. Q.

Spring Mills is moving along and adding new improvements. The summer hotel is being put in order by the new landlord, Mr. Bibby, and will be rendered fit for the best of guests—repainted, new furniture and water by pipes in the rooms, are among the features. Deckert's meat market supplies all with the choicest beef. Long & Pealer have got under headway with a fine lot of goods. Spigelmeyer & Whitmer are doing a booming business with their two stores. The planing mill has been enlarged. Grenoble, on the hill, has his new goods, and lots of customers. Landlord Miller maintains his reputation as a tip-top landlord. M'Cool's new residence is up, and the grist-mill of Rank is kept busy making excellent flour.

PHILAD. MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 8.

Flour is dull but steady. Grain is lower. Seeds—Timothy moves slowly at 1 85a1 95. Flour—Minnesota extras at 5 50 a6 50, Penn'a family at 5 50a5 12, western do 5 90a7 75. Rye flour, 5 62½a5 75.

Wheat is stronger with 1 21¼ bid and 1 22½ asked for No 2 red, May.

Corn—No. 2 mixed 63½a64, steamer mixed 64½, sail mixed May 64½a65.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed 51, white 50½a50.

PRODUCE.

Apple butter—4½a5c per pound.

Apples—1 50a2 00 for medium, choice 4 00a4 50 per bbl, fancy 4 50a5 00.

Beans—Prime medium 2 00a2 50 per bushel, prime marrowfats 2 40a2 60 per bushel, prime natives 2 15a2 20, Limas 5½a6.

Butter—Choice roll 23a25, prime do 20a22, common to medium 8a12, fancy creamery 27a30.

Cheese—Ohio factory 11a12, York Goshen 15a16, Sweitzer 16a17.

Beeswax—Quoted at 22a25 ₱lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sliced 9a10, evaporated 15a17, quarters 8a8½, peaches, halves, 7a8, peeled 12a17, cherries 25a27, raspberries 32a34, blackberries 9a10.

Eggs—No. 1 Penn'a and Ohio fresh in bbls, or cases 14a14½.

Vegetables—Turnips per bbl, choice white 1 25 do do yellow 1 25, cabbage per bbl 2 00

Feathers—Live geese 50a55 in packages, in small lots 2a3c more.

Onions—Per bbl 1 40a2 50, onion sets 1 00a2 00 per bushel.

Potatoes—Early rose 60a65 per bushel on track and 70a75 store. Jersey sweet 4 25a4 50per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens 90a1 00, dressed do 16a17 per pound, geese 10a12, ducks 16a18, dressed turkeys 18a22.

Sweet Corn—We quote at 5a6 per 1b.

Honey—18a25 per pound.

Tallow—City 8a8½, country 7½.

Hominy—We quote at 3 25a3 50 per bbl.

Sweet Cider—Country 6 00a8 00 per bbl.; sand refined 9 50a10 00.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 7a8 per pound.

Seeds—Timothy 2 15a2 20 per bu.; clover small, 9 50a10 00.

Salt—No. 1 per bbl. 1 05, No. 1 extra 1 15, dairy 1 40, C. C. 1 45, Globe Fertilizer 1 55.

GROCERIES.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio 13½a14, choice Rio 13a13½, prime Rio 12a12, good Rio 10a10½. Java 20a25.

Roasted Coffee—In papers 13a14¼, in bulk 12@14.

Sugars—Standard A 8⅝a8, Prairie B 8¼a8, refined yel'w 7¼a8, granulated 9⅛a8, crushed 9⅛a8, powdered 9⅛a8.

Syrups—Choice Maple 35, prime do 55, Blackstrap 28.

Rice—Louisiana 6¾a7¼, Carolina 6¾a7¾, Head rice 7¾a8.

Extra S. C. hams 13 lbs. and over 13¼, do do 14 to 18 lbs 14 extra S. C. shoulders 10¾.

HIDES.

Green steer hides 75 pounds and up per lb 9a10 green steer hides 60 to 75 pounds 8a9, green bull hides under 60 pounds 6a7, green cow hides all weights 6a7. Above prices are for hides trimmed free from horns, tails and joints, shues uncut and without grubs or other blemishes. Green calf skins 8 to 15 pounds, 9a10c; rendered tallow, barrels, kegs and boxes, 6a6½; wool skins, each, 75a1 00; wool skins dry, each, 25a75.

Wool—Fine 35a36.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 25 to 28c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 75c per gallon; corn 75c per bushel; eggs 14 to 15; cabbage 8 to 12c per head; apples, $1 to $1.50 per bushel; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 8c per quart; parsnips, 15c per peck; oats 50c per bu.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 24 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 12 1-2; shoulder, 10; bacon or side, 10; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—There came to the premises of the undersigned, in Potter township, about ½ mile east of Potters Mills, on April 17, 1883, a black horse with a white spot on forehead, about 18 years old. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law
26ap3m J. R. CLOSE, Potters Mills.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 7, 1883, at 11½ o'clock, a. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.
19ap3t JAMES R. McCLURE, Sec'y.

Pittsburg, May 6.—A barn 200 feet long, owned by the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, containing 500 tons of hay belonging to the East Liberty Stock Company, was burned to-night.

A desperate fight between a posse of Texas farmers and three horse thieves in the lower part of the Indian Territory, near Darlington, Wednesday last, resulted in the killing of one of the horse thieves named Fleming. Another was badly wounded and the third captured. The wounded man was left on the prairie.

During April twenty-nine new national banks were organized.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Supervisors of Potter Twp., that all persons are forbidden to haul any stone or other material on the public road for repairing the same unless by their orders. JOHN EMERICK,
13may4t JAMES RUNKEL.

ST. ELMO HOTEL.

No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
apr26tf

——Theodore Tilton has been chosen orator for Commencement at Lewisburg.

Mr. Wm. H. Fleming, 631 N; 12th St, Philad, Pa., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for toning the system and for loss of appetite with good results."

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Hues, of Penn twp., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Centre county, to report advancements if any, ascertain any debts of decedent unpaid, and to make distribution of any funds in the hands of an administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, June 4, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
may10td ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the estate of John Shannon, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the balance due said estate remaining in the hands of S. J. Herring, administrator, &c., to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Friday, June 8, 1883, at 10 a. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties must make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. C. P. HEWES.
10may3t Auditor.

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

On L. & T. R R.

FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor.
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
10may1y

EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.

JUST STOP & THINK!

DON'T YOU KNOW THAT ONE OF THE BEST AND EASIEST WAYS TO SAVE

"Hard Earned Wealth"

IS TO BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Best Goods for the Least Money?

Of course you know it, and in order that you may know that we know it, we want to remind you that we are now offering at

Rediculously Low Prices!

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

CLOTHING!

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, HATS, CAPS, CAPS,

TRUNKS, VALICES, &c., &c

A Hat given to every purchaser of a child's suit or boy's suit—for 30 days only.

——o——

An examination of our goods and a knowledge of our prices will convince you that we are telling you the

Plain, Unvarnished Truth!

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR REMARKS.

——o——

"KEYSTONE" Clothing Co.
MICHAEL LEVI & CO.,
Reynolds' Opera House, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE.
12apr3m

Oswego, N. Y., May 4.—Joshua Gilliford aged seventy-seven years, who is charged with murdering his wife, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on June 22

During April 6,356,000 pieces, valued at $1,275,600, were coined at the Philad Mint, including 2,666,000 5-cent pieces.

Raleigh, N. C., April 30.—It is reported that in Hyde County a negro was hanged and his body buried by his wife and her lover. Both of the alleged culprits have been lodged in jail in Pamlico County.

TRAGIC.

My name is Ellen Maynard,
And Oswayo is my home,
And I'll bless the great *Peruna*
Wheresoe'r my feet may roam.
For it cured me just like magic,
Cured my ulcers, every one,
And my end was almost tragic
When this wondrous work was done.

MARRIED

On 6, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Mr. Wm. Mitterling and Miss Lizzie Bottorf, both of Potter.

On 26 April, Mr. A. G. Curtin Moyer, of Powelton, formerly of Potters Mills, and Miss Clara Pruner, of Bellefonte.

On April 1, Mr. F. Snyder, of Snyder county, and Barbara, daughter of Jacob M'Cool, of Gregg.

DIED.

On April 27, at Penn Hall, John Rockey, aged 81 years, 7 months, and 14 days.

EVERY LADY
SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
Strawbridge & Clothier's
Fashion Quarterly.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods together with descriptions and engraving to show what they look like.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Valuable original articles, mostly illustrated, on subjects that treat of the adornment of the person, the beautifying of home and the newest things in art needle work.
EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS:
Instructions how the distant customer can shop as satisfactorily and as economically as residents of the city.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
SPECIMEN COPIES, 15 CENTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
Eighth and Market Streets, Philad.
jan 4 tf

C. P. HEWES,
Attorney-at-Law
Practices in all the Courts. Office in the First building, Bellefonte. 2may1f

DR. G. S. FRANK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Spring Mills, Pa.
All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Office at Philip Shook's residence. 3may2m

1883.

FIRST GRAND SPRING

OPENING | OPENING

AT THE

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE

SATURDAY, APRIL 21,
MONDAY, APRIL 23,
TUESDAY, APRIL 24,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

——o——

SPECIAL BARGAINS,
SPECIAL BARGAINS, SPECIAL BARGAINS,

WILL BE OFFERED UPON SAID DAYS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN HEREAFTER.

——o——

The following extraordinary bargains will be offered during our Opening only:

2,000 yards Dress Goods, all wool, filling, at 9 cents—worth 18.

2,000 yards Dress Goods, Paris Melanges, at 6 cents—worth 15.

25 dozen pairs Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, all sizes and most desirable shades, at 50 cents—worth $1 50.

100 dozen pairs Fancy Hose, 3 pair for 25 cents—worth 20 to 25.

50 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, colored borders and all linen, at 15 cents—worth 30.

50 white Bed Quilts, slightly soiled, at 38 cents.

25 Ladies' Spring Coats at $2.50—worth $5 00.

25 Ladies' Spring Coats, very fine and all wool, at $5—worth $10

25 dozen Men's Summer Undershirts at 16 cents—worth 40.

500 Men's Straw Hats at 10 cents—worth 25.

We cannot guarantee how long these goods will last, as we shall deal them out upon the principle of "First come, first served." The only thing we can do toward a fair distribution is to sell a limited quantity to each purchaser, thereby protecting our patrons and ourselves, as well, against storekeepers who might rush in and gobbie up entire lots.

All sales during our Opening will be strictly for CASH.

An Elegant
SOVENIR
will be presented to each one of our visitors.

——o——

Extending all a hearty invitation to come, we remain
Very respectfully yours,
GOLDSMITH & BROTHER.